

MAR 23 1996

S 1-1/8 : 993



United States Department of State

Voting Practices in the United Nations 1993

Report to Congress
Submitted Pursuant to
Public Law, 101-167

March 31, 1994

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

March 11, 1994

Dear Mr. Speaker:

Pursuant to Public Law 101-167, I am transmitting herewith the annual report for 1993 on voting practices at the United Nations.

This report assesses the voting practices of the governments of UN member states in the General Assembly and Security Council for 1993, and evaluates the actions and responsiveness of those governments to United States policy on issues of special importance to the United States.

Two copies of this report are being sent to each U.S. diplomatic mission abroad with instructions that one copy be provided to the government and the other retained for use of the mission.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'ST', with a large, sweeping loop extending from the end of the signature.

Strobe Talbott
Acting Secretary

The Honorable
Thomas S. Foley,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

March 11, 1994

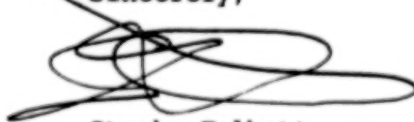
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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "Strobe Talbott", written over a series of horizontal lines.

Strobe Talbott
Acting Secretary

The Honorable
Al Gore,
President of the Senate.

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I - INTRODUCTION

The eleventh annual report to Congress on voting practices in the UN General Assembly and the Security Council in 1993 is submitted in compliance with Public Law 101-167. The report statistically measures voting records of UN member states individually, by geographical regions, and by selected bloc groupings, in comparison with the U.S. voting record. It also lists and describes important General Assembly resolutions and decisions adopted by the 48th General Assembly in the fall of 1993, as well as all Security Council resolutions for the entire year.

The 48th General Assembly admitted 6 new members in 1993 -- and one was replaced -- raising total UN membership to 184. The new members are Andorra, Eritrea, Monaco, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and the Czech and Slovak Republics (which replaced Czechoslovakia).

OVERVIEW

The year 1993 -- like the two previous years following the end of the Cold War -- was active and productive in both the General Assembly and the Security Council. The changes in Eastern Europe in 1991 continued to translate at the United Nations into ever closer cooperation between the United States and the countries of this region. These changes also continued to affect positively long-standing voting blocs and groupings which had built up during the Cold War. The result was a reconsideration by many UN members of their national and multilateral interests at the United Nations. U.S. working relations with developing country members were increasingly constructive.

The increased pragmatism and reduction of divisive rhetoric in 1991 and 1992 continued in 1993 and contributed to a continued improvement in UN atmospherics. Discussions, resolution texts, and debates on many issues were less strident and more nuanced than before. The "name calling" against the United States, which was so prevalent in earlier years, has virtually disappeared.

This new environment increased the effectiveness and usefulness of the Security Council in fulfilling its primary responsibility for maintenance of international peace and security. In the General Assembly, there was a further decline in confrontation and contentious argument. The language of resolutions was generally more moderate and constructive.

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The United States strongly supports unanimous action by the Security Council whenever feasible. It was particularly successful in this regard in the Security Council again in 1993, where 85 of the 93 resolutions (91%) were adopted unanimously. There was only one veto (by Russia), on a resolution regarding financing and restructuring the UN peacekeeping force in Cyprus (UNFICYP); a resolution on this subject was subsequently adopted with Russian support. Another resolution, on Bosnia and Herzegovina, failed to be adopted when it received too few votes: 6 (US) to 0, with 9 abstentions. No negative votes were cast on the 93 resolutions adopted, and only 15 abstentions were recorded out of the 1,395 votes on them.

In the General Assembly, 77 percent of the resolutions were adopted by consensus, another new high in consensus agreement.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The 48th session of the General Assembly opened on September 21 and held 87 plenary sessions before recessing on December 23. It adopted 281 resolutions, about the same as during each of the past two years, but a sharp drop from the 332 resolutions of 1990. Thus the welcome reduction in the number of resolutions -- by combining some issues, considering others only every two or three years, and dropping some entirely -- has reached a plateau beyond which further reduction has proven difficult. Until there is further rationalization of arms control issues in the First Committee and significant progress is made in the Middle East peace process, meaningful further decline does not appear likely.

Of the 281 resolutions, 77 percent (217) were adopted by consensus, an increase over the 73 percent and 74 percent of the previous two years and a new high.

The average overall voting coincidence of all UN members with the United States has increased steadily and dramatically in the General Assembly in the past several years. Standing at 16.9% in 1989, it increased to 21.3% in 1990, and to 27.8% in 1991, then jumped to 31.0% in 1992 and to 36.8% in 1993. This voting coincidence figure is the highest since these reports were first compiled, in 1983 for the 38th UNGA. When consensus decisions are factored in as votes identical to those of the United States, an even higher measure of agreement with U.S. positions is reached (88.3%).

The coincidence figure on votes considered important to U.S. interests (53.7%) is much higher than the percentage registered on overall

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votes. This figure for 1993, on the other hand, is significantly lower than the 62.4% registered in 1992.

As in past years, Israel (93.5%) and the United Kingdom (80.0%) were among the highest in voting coincidence with the United States. Five countries (Albania, Andorra, Croatia, Monaco, and Vanuatu) scored higher than the U.K.'s 80%, but none matched the 35 times the U.K. voted the same as the United States. Most members of the Western European and Others group (WEOG) continued to score high (the average was 67.3%). The Eastern European group also scored high again (average 61.7%), continuing to gain on the Western European countries following the liberation of these countries from communist domination.

Nearly 30 countries registered increases of more than 10 percentage points in voting coincidence with the United States, mostly in Western Europe and Eastern Europe, a few in Latin America, two in Africa (Central African Republic and Zambia), and Japan.

Bucking the upward trend, nearly 30 countries registered lower coincidence scores. Among them were a number of African countries (Cape Verde, Congo, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Libya, Malawi, Mali, Senegal, Seychelles, Tanzania, Togo, and Zimbabwe), several in Asia (China, DPR of Korea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Laos, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam), and a few in Latin America (Cuba, Dominican Republic, and Saint Lucia).

The ten lowest scoring countries were Cuba, Vietnam, DPR of Korea, China, Iraq, Laos, Libya, Syria, India, and the Philippines. The next lowest ten, all scoring under 20%, were Thailand, Lebanon, Mauritania, Myanmar, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Uganda, Indonesia, Iran, and Togo.

The weight of tradition continued to favor repetition of many poorly focused resolutions which do not respond to current realities. However, an increasing number of states proved willing to work to rationalize the agenda and workload of the General Assembly. Reduced resistance to U.S. initiatives was a direct result of the move away from polemics and demonstrated by a new attitude among many members favoring greater efficiency and reduced costs. The General Assembly, in a major move to rationalize its work, adopted a consensus resolution combining the work of the Special Political Committee and the Fourth Committee; the combined committee held significantly fewer meetings than the two committees had held in the past.

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Among the successes achieved by the United States in the 48th UNGA, often with extensive lobbying efforts, were:

- Approval in principle of the establishment of an independent entity to enhance oversight functions -- inspections, audits, and investigations -- at the United Nations.

- Establishment of an office of UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, which is a major milestone for world human rights and an affirmation of an enduring U.S. foreign policy goal.

- Adoption of a new, positive resolution on the Middle East commending the peace process begun in Madrid. The resolution welcomed the declaration of principles signed by Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

- Reduction in discrimination against Israel. Israeli credentials were adopted without challenge for the first time since 1982. An Israeli was elected for the first time to a General Assembly position, to the UN Administrative Tribunal. Israel was elected to the UN Committee on Information. Many outdated and unbalanced Middle East resolutions were deferred, revised, and consolidated. And, for the first time, the annual resolution on assistance to the Palestinian people was adopted by consensus; it welcomes the Israeli-PLO agreement and calls for mobilization of resources to make it work.

- Adoption of resolutions on peacekeeping that stressed the need for enhanced UN peacekeeping capabilities, better and more efficient management, stronger capabilities in operational management and command and control, and improved coordination with humanitarian and civilian aspects of operations and between UN headquarters and the field.

- Adoption of a resolution on UN participation in assisting states to hold free elections. The resolution encourages the United Nations to continue such assistance and to promote democratization in countries that request such assistance, by ensuring that conditions exist for permitting the conduct of free and fair elections.

- Holding of the UN budget for 1994-1995 to negative real growth, but with significant additional funds for high-priority U.S. items: human rights, humanitarian affairs, and peacekeeping.

- Adoption of a resolution calling for a global moratorium on export or transfer of anti-personnel land mines, a first step in an effort to address the devastating consequences of their indiscriminate use.

- Adoption of a resolution calling for negotiations at the Conference on Disarmament for a comprehensive nuclear test-ban treaty.

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-- Adoption of a resolution calling for strong measures at the national and international levels to combat the smuggling of aliens.

-- Establishment of a working group to consider an increase in Security Council membership.

-- Adoption of a resolution on entrepreneurship and privatization that directs the UN system in concrete ways to assist the rehabilitation and development of the private sector as the engine of growth in the world economy.

-- Adoption of a resolution calling on the Secretary General to appoint a group of experts to investigate bureaucratic and other barriers to participation by average people in their economies, thus encouraging "participatory" development.

-- Strengthening of the capability of the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs by improving its ability to provide timely information on humanitarian crises and to respond to these crises.

-- Adoption of a resolution calling for a ban on production of fissile material for nuclear weapons.

-- Adoption of resolutions promoting environmental protection and encouraging the pursuit of sustainable development, including supporting a ban on high-seas driftnet fishing, supporting a convention to combat desertification, and implementing the framework convention on climate change.

-- Adoption of resolutions introduced by the United States on the human rights situation in Cuba, Somalia, Sudan, and the former Yugoslavia, and of strong resolutions on human rights in Iraq, Iran, and Burma (Myanmar), to which the United States contributed and which it actively supported.

-- Agreement on measures for the restructuring and revitalization of operational activities of the United Nations. Governance of the UN Development Program, UNICEF, and the UN Population Fund will shift from the current governing bodies to ECOSOC, which is charged with providing policy guidance. With governance and policy guidance centralized in ECOSOC, coordination of the activities of these agencies should be facilitated, and the new, smaller executive boards should provide closer oversight of program and administrative activities.

-- Adoption of a resolution on "strengthening dialogue on economic cooperation for development through partnership." This is a step toward setting a new tone for discussions in the United Nations about development; the aim is to base discussions on mutual interests and shared responsibilities, in contrast to the traditional North-South polemics.

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-- Adoption of a resolution on UN field offices that moves us closer to a coordinated, coherent, and rational response by the UN system to the development needs of recipient countries. It strengthens the coordination function of the UN Development Program at the field level.

-- Election of U.S. candidates to two UN bodies important to our goal of reforming the United Nations.

The United States made considerable progress in the 48th General Assembly in achieving U.S. policy goals. While we continued to work through issues where our interests diverged from those of a majority of UN members during the 1993 General Assembly, there was a significant reduction in both the number of these issues and the ideological polemics which were their defining characteristic during the Cold War years. For example, while a majority of UN members supported a resolution calling on the United States to end its embargo of Cuba, it was the perceived extraterritorial implications of the Cuban Democracy Act which led to our defeat rather than support for Cuba.

Two issues on which we historically have remained isolated are international debt and the Law of the Sea. Even these traditional kernels of anti-Americanism have been opening to constructive discussion. The external debt crisis resolution surfaced as a reminder of previous North-South antagonisms. The G-77 quietly acknowledged that this initiative does not treat the issue on the merits, but is a call to G-77 bloc solidarity. We expect this approach to be marginalized as developing countries emerge from their debtor condition due to fast economic growth. Ten other countries, including Germany and the United Kingdom, joined the United States in abstaining on the annual resolution calling for ratification of the convention on the Law of the Sea, the deep seabed mining provisions of which we consider fundamentally flawed. While the resolution remained unchanged from last year, both proponents and abstainers recognized significant progress in the Secretary General's consultations.

Progress made on Middle East items was a clear example of the changing attitude prevalent in the 48th General Assembly. In the past, the United States usually stood alone in confronting a united Arab Group that rallied developing nations to favor a plethora of anti-Israel resolutions. In the wake of the Israeli-PLO Declaration of Principles of September 13, 1993, we were able to work effectively with Israel, the PLO, and other Arabs to winnow several outdated resolutions from the group, defer or revise others, and adopt a new, positive resolution welcoming progress in the Middle East peace process. Egypt, Morocco, and Jordan joined Israel and over 100 other delegations in cosponsoring the new resolution -- a joint U.S.-Russian initiative and another first. Last-minute Syrian and Lebanese demands for amendment of the reso-

lution did not result in the Arab Group's rejecting our resolution (as they would have in the past), but a split where the majority of the Arabs joined the rest of the international community in supporting it. Overall votes in favor of the traditional anti-Israel resolutions declined.

SECURITY COUNCIL

A major focus of U.S. attention in the United Nations in 1993 continued to be the Security Council, which again had a highly productive year. It adopted 93 resolutions in 1993, 85 of them unanimously. This number reflects the continuing rapid trend upward in Security Council activity following the end of the Cold War. As recently as 1991, 42 resolutions was a new record high, and that year marked only the third time in Council history that it had adopted as many as 30 resolutions.

For the third consecutive year, there was no U.S. veto of a Security Council resolution. The only veto was that of Russia, on a Cyprus peacekeeping issue on which a Russia-supported resolution was subsequently adopted. No other negative votes were cast in the Security Council in 1993, and abstentions were rare.

The Security Council was again heavily involved in peacekeeping and peace-making throughout the world in 1993, principally in the former Yugoslavia, Cambodia, Haiti, Georgia, the Middle East, and Africa.

Voting coincidence percentages for Security Council members were again high. Eleven of the 14 other members voted the same as the United States on at least 94 of the 95 resolutions introduced. Russia vetoed one resolution. Another (on Bosnia) failed to obtain enough votes to be adopted. Abstentions were rare again in 1993: China, 7 times; Pakistan, 4; Russia, 3; and most other members at least 1 (on the Bosnia resolution). Most abstentions were on resolutions concerning the former Yugoslavia.

FORMAT AND METHODOLOGY

The 1993 voting report adds a significant new feature: an additional column in the tables in Section II (overall votes) presents the percentage of voting coincidence with the United States after including consensus resolutions as additional identical votes. Since not all states are equally active at the UN, we have credited to each country a portion of the 217 consensus resolutions based on its participation in the 78

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recorded plenary votes. Each country's participation rate was calculated by dividing the number of Yes/No/Abstain votes it cast in plenary (i.e., the number of times it was not absent) by the total of plenary votes. This is the same methodology used in Section III (important votes) for the past four years. This new column provides another perspective on UN activity. We believe it reflects more accurately the extent of cooperation and agreement at the General Assembly.

Other columns in the report are unchanged from last year. The presentation is consistent with provisions of PL 101-167, and the methodology employed is the same since the report's inception.

The tables in this report provide a measurement of UN member country performance. However, readers are cautioned about interpreting voting coincidence percentages. The percentages in the last column, using the standard methodology, are calculated using only votes on which both the United States and the other country in question voted Yes or No; not included are those instances when either abstained or was absent. Abstentions and absences are often difficult to interpret, but they make a mathematical difference, sometimes major, in the percentage results. Inclusion of the number of abstentions and absences in the tables of this report enables readers to include them in calculating voting coincidence percentages if they wish to do so. The percentages in the new column -- second column from the right -- reflect more fully the activity of the General Assembly. However, this calculation assumes, for want of an attendance record, that all countries were present or absent for consensus resolutions in the same ratio as for recorded votes. Moreover, the content of resolutions should be considered in interpreting the figures in either column. There may be overwhelming agreement with the U.S. position on a matter of less importance to us and less support on a resolution we consider more important. These differences are difficult to quantify and to present in one or two coincidence figures.

A country's voting record in the United Nations is only one dimension of its relations with the United States. Bilateral economic, strategic, and political issues are often more directly important to U.S. interests. Nevertheless, a country's behavior at the UN is always relevant to its bilateral relationship with the United States, a point the Secretary of State routinely makes in his letters of instruction to new U.S. ambassadors. This is also why copies of this report are presented to UN member foreign ministries throughout the world, to member state missions in New York, and to members' embassies in Washington. The Security Council and the General Assembly are arguably the most important international bodies in the world, dealing as they do with such vital issues as threats to peace and security, disarmament, development,

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humanitarian relief, human rights, the environment, and narcotics -- all of which can and do directly affect major U.S. interests.

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II: GENERAL ASSEMBLY -- OVERALL VOTES

There were 78 recorded plenary votes at the 48th UNGA -- 64 on resolutions as a whole, 11 on separate paragraphs, one on a procedural motion, and two on decisions. Of these 78 votes, the United States voted Yes 19 times and No 41 times; it abstained on 17 votes and did not participate on one.¹

COMPARISON WITH U.S. VOTE

The tables which follow are based on the 60 instances the United States voted either Yes or No in plenary. Columns show the number of times the United States and the country listed cast identical (Yes/Yes or No/No) and opposite (Yes/No or No/Yes) votes, as well as the number of times the country abstained and was absent for these 60 votes. The voting coincidence percentages are derived by dividing the number of identical votes by the total of identical and opposite votes, the same method used in all previous editions of this report. The column headed "Voting Coincidence (Including Consensus)" is new with this report. It presents the percentage of voting coincidence with the United States after including consensus resolutions as additional identical votes. Extent of participation was also factored in (See the section on format and methodology in the Introduction).

Section II has four parts. The first lists UN member states both alphabetically and in rank order by voting coincidence percentage. The second lists them by UN regional grouping, in rank order by voting coincidence percentage. The third lists countries by other important groupings, again in rank order. The final part compares 1993 voting coincidence percentages of UN members with the preceding five years.

Countries with an asterisk in the Voting Coincidence column did not vote during the session. Under Article 19 of the UN Charter, Equatorial Guinea, Liberia, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia, and South Africa did not vote at the 48th UNGA because their financial contributions were in arrears. In 1992, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was denied permission to participate further in Assembly proceedings until it applied for and was granted readmission. South Africa has not voted since the 28th UNGA in 1973.

The United States once again voted No in plenary more often than any other UN member. It voted No alone in plenary seven times at the 48th UNGA (about the same number of times as at each of the past three sessions, but considerably fewer than the 20 times at the 44th

II - OVERALL VOTES

session in 1989). The United States voted with only one other country on 15 occasions (Israel, 12 times; and the United Kingdom, 3). Three times it voted No with two other countries, twice with three others, twice with four others, three times with 5-19, seven times with 20-44, and twice with 50 or more. The U.S. votes in isolation were largely on arms control issues and external debt. Votes with Israel were on issues regarding the Middle East, Palestine, and the occupied territories. Those with the United Kingdom were on decolonization issues.

All Countries (Alphabetical)

COUNTRY					VOTING COINCIDENCE	
	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Afghanistan	16	35	1	8	85.4%	31.4%
Albania	21	5	14	20	96.9%	80.8%
Algeria	12	40	5	3	84.7%	23.1%
Andorra	12	2	9	37	98.2%	85.7%
Angola	9	32	10	9	85.2%	22.0%
Antigua/Barbuda	13	34	7	6	86.1%	27.7%
Argentina	21	18	21	0	92.9%	53.8%
Armenia	21	22	17	0	91.4%	48.8%
Australia	24	19	17	0	92.5%	55.8%
Austria	26	15	18	1	94.0%	63.4%
Azerbaijan	14	26	9	11	88.2%	35.0%
Bahamas	17	36	6	1	86.5%	32.1%
Bahrain	16	38	0	6	85.1%	29.6%
Bangladesh	13	39	3	5	84.5%	25.0%
Barbados	18	35	6	1	86.9%	34.0%
Belarus	14	23	21	2	90.6%	37.8%
Belgium	29	11	20	0	95.7%	72.5%
Belize	18	32	8	2	87.4%	36.0%
Benin	15	36	6	3	86.1%	29.4%
Bhutan	16	40	4	0	85.2%	28.6%
Bolivia	18	36	6	0	86.7%	33.3%
Bosnia/Herzegovina	8	15	2	35	86.3%	34.8%
Botswana	14	35	6	5	86.1%	28.6%
Brazil	14	36	10	0	86.2%	28.0%
Brunei	12	40	5	3	84.7%	23.1%
Bulgaria	27	11	22	0	95.6%	71.1%
Burkina Faso	15	40	4	1	85.0%	27.3%
Burundi	7	23	6	24	85.9%	23.3%
Cambodia	10	24	7	19	87.2%	29.4%

II - OVERALL VOTES

All Countries (Alphabetical) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY					VOTING COINCIDENCE	
	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Cameroon	15	33	8	4	87.0%	31.3%
Canada	28	14	18	0	94.5%	66.7%
Cape Verde	12	38	2	8	83.9%	24.0%
Central Afr. Rep.	10	25	14	11	88.6%	28.6%
Chad	11	38	9	2	85.4%	22.4%
Chile	19	37	4	0	86.2%	33.9%
China	5	42	8	5	82.8%	10.6%
Colombia	13	39	6	2	84.9%	25.0%
Comoros	11	37	4	8	84.6%	22.9%
Congo	10	32	5	13	85.5%	23.8%
Costa Rica	20	36	4	0	86.5%	35.7%
Cote d'Ivoire	13	35	10	2	86.1%	27.1%
Croatia	21	4	14	21	97.6%	84.0%
Cuba	3	45	10	2	82.5%	6.3%
Cyprus	17	35	8	0	87.0%	32.7%
Czech Republic	28	12	20	0	95.3%	70.0%
DPR of Korea	4	47	4	5	80.9%	7.8%
Denmark	27	13	20	0	94.9%	67.5%
Djibouti	14	38	4	4	85.1%	26.9%
Dominica	18	25	9	8	89.0%	41.9%
Dominican Rep.	17	29	7	7	87.7%	37.0%
Ecuador	17	38	5	0	85.9%	30.9%
Egypt	11	37	2	10	84.2%	22.9%
El Salvador	11	25	1	23	83.3%	30.6%
Equatorial Guinea ...	0	0	0	60	.	.
Eritrea	0	2	4	54	90.7%	0.0%
Estonia	24	10	24	2	95.7%	70.6%
Ethiopia	12	32	11	5	86.8%	27.3%
Fiji	19	26	10	5	89.3%	42.2%
Finland	27	12	21	0	95.3%	69.2%
France	32	13	13	2	94.9%	71.1%
Gabon	9	28	7	16	86.1%	24.3%
Gambia	13	36	3	8	84.5%	26.5%
Georgia	16	5	27	12	97.3%	76.2%
Germany	29	10	21	0	96.1%	74.4%
Ghana	9	35	12	4	85.8%	20.5%
Greece	24	17	19	0	93.3%	58.5%
Grenada	12	29	4	15	86.1%	29.3%
Guatemala	18	37	1	4	85.2%	32.7%
Guinea	12	32	8	8	86.4%	27.3%

II - OVERALL VOTES

All Countries (Alphabetical) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY					VOTING COINCIDENCE	
	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Guinea-Bissau	11	39	4	6	84.4%	22.0%
Guyana	18	36	5	1	86.6%	33.3%
Haiti	12	37	3	8	84.8%	24.5%
Honduras	14	35	2	9	84.6%	28.6%
Hungary	27	11	21	1	95.6%	71.1%
Iceland	27	13	20	0	94.9%	67.5%
India	8	43	9	0	83.6%	15.7%
Indonesia	10	43	7	0	84.1%	18.9%
Iran	10	43	3	4	83.2%	18.9%
Iraq	6	43	6	5	82.6%	12.2%
Ireland	25	13	21	1	94.8%	65.8%
Israel	43	3	14	0	98.8%	93.5%
Italy	28	10	22	0	96.0%	73.7%
Jamaica	16	34	9	1	87.0%	32.0%
Japan	25	13	22	0	94.8%	65.8%
Jordan	11	39	1	9	83.7%	22.0%
Kazakhstan	18	21	19	2	91.4%	46.2%
Kenya	15	32	13	0	87.9%	31.9%
Kuwait	19	36	3	2	86.3%	34.5%
Kyrgyzstan	12	11	13	24	92.6%	52.2%
Laos	5	36	7	12	84.0%	12.2%
Latvia	25	13	21	1	94.6%	65.8%
Lebanon	7	33	1	19	83.1%	17.5%
Lesotho	12	37	9	2	85.8%	24.5%
Liberia	0	0	0	60	•	•
Libya	6	43	8	3	83.3%	12.2%
Liechtenstein	25	14	21	0	94.5%	64.1%
Lithuania	24	11	22	3	95.3%	68.6%
Luxembourg	29	10	21	0	96.1%	74.4%
Madagascar	11	37	2	10	84.4%	22.9%
Malawi	13	36	3	8	85.1%	26.5%
Malaysia	11	42	7	0	84.4%	20.8%
Maldives	17	38	4	1	85.9%	30.9%
Mali	10	37	10	3	85.4%	21.3%
Malta	24	16	18	2	93.6%	60.0%
Marshall islands	24	19	16	1	92.4%	55.8%
Mauritania	9	40	5	6	84.0%	18.4%
Mauritius	19	38	2	1	85.8%	33.3%
Mexico	15	38	7	0	85.9%	28.3%
Micronesia	22	18	19	1	92.8%	55.0%

II - OVERALL VOTES

All Countries (Alphabetical) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Moldova	25	11	22	2	95.4%	69.4%
Monaco	22	4	6	28	97.3%	84.6%
Mongolia	16	36	3	5	85.9%	30.8%
Morocco	13	36	2	9	84.9%	26.5%
Mozambique	10	32	5	13	85.3%	23.8%
Myanmar	9	40	6	5	84.1%	18.4%
Namibia	12	40	7	1	84.8%	23.1%
Nepal	18	37	5	0	86.4%	32.7%
Netherlands	29	10	21	0	96.1%	74.4%
New Zealand	23	19	18	0	92.6%	54.8%
Nicaragua	19	35	6	0	87.0%	35.2%
Niger	16	39	4	1	85.4%	29.1%
Nigeria	13	36	10	1	86.2%	26.5%
Norway	27	13	19	1	94.8%	67.5%
Oman	16	39	0	5	84.9%	29.1%
Pakistan	15	42	3	0	84.7%	26.3%
Panama	22	28	10	0	89.5%	44.0%
Papua New Guinea ..	19	30	7	4	88.1%	38.8%
Paraguay	20	24	11	5	90.1%	45.5%
Peru	17	37	5	1	86.1%	31.5%
Philippines	8	39	13	0	85.2%	17.0%
Poland	26	12	22	0	95.2%	68.4%
Portugal	27	12	21	0	95.3%	69.2%
Qatar	16	38	0	6	85.1%	29.6%
Rep of Korea	19	24	16	1	90.6%	44.2%
Romania	25	10	22	3	95.8%	71.4%
Russia	24	11	25	0	95.6%	68.6%
Rwanda	16	37	7	0	86.3%	30.2%
St. Kitts/Nevis	0	1	0	59	73.6%	0.0%
Saint Lucia	13	38	4	5	84.7%	25.5%
St. Vincent/Gren.	13	37	5	5	85.2%	26.0%
Samoa	15	16	6	23	91.0%	48.4%
San Marino	19	7	11	23	95.2%	73.1%
Sao Tome/Principe ..	0	0	0	60	.	.
Saudi Arabia	16	37	1	6	85.4%	30.2%
Senegal	11	36	4	9	84.8%	23.4%
Seychelles	2	8	1	49	89.2%	20.0%
Sierra Leone	15	39	5	1	85.5%	27.8%
Singapore	18	36	6	0	86.7%	33.3%
Slovak Republic	24	10	24	2	95.9%	70.6%

II - OVERALL VOTES

All Countries (Alphabetical) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL OPPOSITE ABSTEN-				VOTING CONFIDENCE	
	VOTES	VOTES	TIONS	ABSENCES	INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Slovenia	23	12	22	3	94.9%	65.7%
Solomon Islands	15	11	6	28	92.4%	57.7%
Somalia	0	0	0	60	•	•
South Africa	0	0	0	60	•	•
Spain	25	17	18	0	93.3%	59.5%
Sri Lanka	14	40	6	0	85.2%	25.9%
Sudan	11	44	4	1	83.3%	20.0%
Suriname	18	38	4	0	86.1%	32.1%
Swaziland	12	30	13	5	87.6%	28.6%
Sweden	26	16	18	0	93.8%	61.9%
Syria	7	44	4	5	82.5%	13.7%
Tajikistan	4	9	5	42	89.8%	30.8%
Thailand	8	38	14	0	85.6%	17.4%
TFYR Macedonia	19	21	19	1	91.6%	47.5%
Togo	9	38	10	3	85.1%	19.1%
Trinidad/Tobago	13	38	3	6	84.5%	25.5%
Tunisia	13	39	5	3	84.9%	25.0%
Turkey	24	18	17	1	93.0%	57.1%
Turkmenistan	8	12	4	36	89.5%	40.0%
Uganda	8	35	11	6	85.3%	18.6%
Ukraine	19	27	14	0	89.6%	41.3%
United Arab Emir.	17	39	0	4	85.1%	30.4%
United Kingdom	36	9	15	0	96.5%	80.0%
UR Tanzania	9	40	9	2	84.6%	18.4%
Uruguay	18	30	12	0	88.3%	37.5%
Uzbekistan	0	0	0	60	•	•
Vanuatu	5	1	0	54	95.6%	83.3%
Venezuela	16	33	5	1	85.8%	29.6%
Vietnam	3	43	13	1	83.3%	6.5%
Yemen	10	40	1	9	83.5%	20.0%
Yugoslavia (S/M)	0	0	0	60	•	•
Zaire	13	23	1	23	85.0%	36.1%
Zambia	13	23	8	16	88.3%	36.1%
Zimbabwe	9	40	10	1	84.8%	18.4%
Average	15.5	26.6	9.3	8.5	88.3%	36.8%

II - OVERALL VOTES

All Countries (By Voting Coincidence Percentage)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Israel	43	3	14	0	98.8%	93.5%
Andorra	12	2	9	37	98.2%	85.7%
Monaco	22	4	6	28	97.3%	84.6%
Croatia	21	4	14	21	97.6%	84.0%
Vanuatu	5	1	0	54	95.6%	83.3%
Albania	21	5	14	20	96.9%	80.8%
United Kingdom	36	9	15	0	96.5%	80.0%
Georgia	16	5	27	12	97.3%	76.2%
Germany	29	10	21	0	96.1%	74.4%
Luxembourg	29	10	21	0	96.1%	74.4%
Netherlands	29	10	21	0	96.1%	74.4%
Italy	28	10	22	0	96.0%	73.7%
San Marino	19	7	11	23	95.2%	73.1%
Belgium	29	11	20	0	95.7%	72.5%
Romania	25	10	22	3	95.8%	71.4%
France	32	13	13	2	94.9%	71.1%
Bulgaria	27	11	22	0	95.6%	71.1%
Hungary	27	11	21	1	95.6%	71.1%
Estonia	24	10	24	2	95.7%	70.6%
Slovak Republic	24	10	24	2	95.9%	70.6%
Czech Republic	28	12	20	0	95.3%	70.0%
Moldova	25	11	22	2	95.4%	69.4%
Finland	27	12	21	0	95.3%	69.2%
Portugal	27	12	21	0	95.3%	69.2%
Lithuania	24	11	22	3	95.3%	68.6%
Russia	24	11	25	0	95.6%	68.6%
Poland	26	12	22	0	95.2%	68.4%
Denmark	27	13	20	0	94.9%	67.5%
Iceland	27	13	20	0	94.9%	67.5%
Norway	27	13	19	1	94.8%	67.5%
Canada	28	14	18	0	94.5%	66.7%
Ireland	25	13	21	1	94.8%	65.8%
Japan	25	13	22	0	94.8%	65.8%
Latvia	25	13	21	1	94.6%	65.8%
Slovenia	23	12	22	3	94.9%	65.7%
Liechtenstein	25	14	21	0	94.5%	64.1%
Austria	26	15	18	1	94.0%	63.4%
Sweden	26	16	18	0	93.8%	61.9%
Malta	24	16	18	2	93.6%	60.0%
Spain	25	17	18	0	93.3%	59.5%

II - OVERALL VOTES

All Countries (By Voting Coincidence Percentage) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL OPPOSITE ABSTEN-				VOTING COINCIDENCE	
	VOTES	VOTES	TIONS	ABSENCES	INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Greece	24	17	19	0	93.3%	58.5%
Solomon Islands	15	11	6	28	92.4%	57.7%
Turkey	24	18	17	1	93.0%	57.1%
Australia	24	19	17	0	92.5%	55.8%
Marshall Islands	24	19	16	1	92.4%	55.8%
Micronesia	22	18	19	1	92.8%	55.0%
New Zealand	23	19	18	0	92.6%	54.8%
Argentina	21	18	21	0	92.9%	53.8%
Kyrgyzstan	12	11	13	24	92.6%	52.2%
Armenia	21	22	17	0	91.4%	48.8%
Samoa	15	16	6	23	91.0%	48.4%
TFYR Macedonia	19	21	19	1	91.6%	47.5%
Kazakhstan	18	21	19	2	91.4%	46.2%
Paraguay	20	24	11	5	90.1%	45.5%
Rep of Korea	19	24	16	1	90.6%	44.2%
Panama	22	28	10	0	89.5%	44.0%
Fiji	19	26	10	5	89.3%	42.2%
Dominica	18	25	9	8	89.0%	41.9%
Ukraine	19	27	14	0	89.6%	41.3%
Turkmenistan	8	12	4	36	89.5%	40.0%
Papua New Guinea	19	30	7	4	88.1%	38.8%
Belarus	14	23	21	2	90.6%	37.8%
Uruguay	18	30	12	0	88.3%	37.5%
Dominican Rep.	17	29	7	7	87.7%	37.0%
Zaire	13	23	1	23	85.0%	36.1%
Zambia	13	23	8	16	88.3%	36.1%
Belize	18	32	8	2	87.4%	36.0%
Costa Rica	20	36	4	0	86.5%	35.7%
Nicaragua	19	35	6	0	87.0%	35.2%
Azerbaijan	14	26	9	11	88.2%	35.0%
Bosnia/Herzegovina ..	8	15	2	35	86.3%	34.8%
Kuwait	19	36	3	2	86.3%	34.5%
Barbados	18	35	6	1	86.9%	34.0%
Chile	19	37	4	0	86.2%	33.9%
Bolivia	18	36	6	0	86.7%	33.3%
Guyana	18	36	5	1	86.6%	33.3%
Mauritius	19	38	2	1	85.8%	33.3%
Singapore	18	36	6	0	86.7%	33.3%
Guatemala	18	37	1	4	85.2%	32.7%
Nepal	18	37	5	0	86.4%	32.7%

II - OVERALL VOTES

All Countries (By Voting Coincidence Percentage) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL OPPOSITE ABSTEN-				VOTING COINCIDENCE	
	VOTES	VOTES	TIONS	ABSENCES	INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Cyprus	17	35	8	0	87.0%	32.7%
Suriname	18	38	4	0	86.1%	32.1%
Bahamas	17	36	6	1	86.5%	32.1%
Jamaica	16	34	9	1	87.0%	32.0%
Kenya	15	32	13	0	87.9%	31.9%
Peru	17	37	5	1	86.1%	31.5%
Afghanistan	16	35	1	8	85.4%	31.4%
Cameroon	15	33	8	4	87.0%	31.3%
Ecuador	17	38	5	0	85.9%	30.9%
Maldives	17	38	4	1	85.9%	30.9%
Mongolia	16	36	3	5	85.9%	30.8%
Tajikistan	4	9	5	42	89.8%	30.8%
El Salvador	11	25	1	23	83.3%	30.6%
United Arab Emir.	17	39	0	4	85.1%	30.4%
Rwanda	16	37	7	0	86.3%	30.2%
Saudi Arabia	16	37	1	6	85.4%	30.2%
Bahrain	16	38	0	6	85.1%	29.6%
Qatar	16	38	0	6	85.1%	29.6%
Venezuela	16	38	5	1	85.8%	29.6%
Benin	15	36	6	3	86.1%	29.4%
Cambodia	10	24	7	19	87.2%	29.4%
Grenada	12	29	4	15	86.1%	29.3%
Niger	16	39	4	1	85.4%	29.1%
Oman	16	39	0	5	84.9%	29.1%
Bhutan	16	40	4	0	85.2%	28.6%
Botswana	14	35	6	5	86.1%	28.6%
Central Afr. Rep.	10	25	14	11	88.6%	28.6%
Honduras	14	35	2	9	84.6%	28.6%
Swaziland	12	30	13	5	87.6%	28.6%
Mexico	15	38	7	0	85.9%	28.3%
Brazil	14	36	10	0	86.2%	28.0%
Sierra Leone	15	39	5	1	85.5%	27.8%
Antigua/Barbuda	13	34	7	6	86.1%	27.7%
Burkina Faso	15	40	4	1	85.0%	27.3%
Ethiopia	12	32	11	5	86.8%	27.3%
Guinea	12	32	8	8	86.4%	27.3%
Cote d'Ivoire	13	35	10	2	86.1%	27.1%
Djibouti	14	38	4	4	85.1%	26.9%
Gambia	13	36	3	8	84.5%	26.5%
Malawi	13	36	3	8	85.1%	26.5%

II - OVERALL VOTES

All Countries (By Voting Coincidence Percentage) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Morocco	13	36	2	9	84.9%	26.5%
Nigeria	13	36	10	1	86.2%	26.5%
Pakistan	15	42	3	0	84.7%	26.3%
St. Vincent/Gren.	13	37	5	5	85.2%	26.0%
Sri Lanka	14	40	6	0	85.2%	25.9%
Saint Lucia	13	38	4	5	84.7%	25.5%
Trinidad/Tobago	13	38	3	6	84.5%	25.5%
Bangladesh	13	39	3	5	84.5%	25.0%
Colombia	13	39	6	2	84.9%	25.0%
Tunisia	13	39	5	3	84.9%	25.0%
Haiti	12	37	3	8	84.8%	24.5%
Lesotho	12	37	9	2	85.8%	24.5%
Gabon	9	28	7	16	86.1%	24.3%
Cape Verde	12	38	2	8	83.9%	24.0%
Congo	10	32	5	13	85.5%	23.8%
Mozambique	10	32	5	13	85.3%	23.8%
Senegal	11	36	4	9	84.8%	23.4%
Burundi	7	23	6	24	85.9%	23.3%
Algeria	12	40	5	3	84.7%	23.1%
Brunei	12	40	5	3	84.7%	23.1%
Namibia	12	40	7	1	84.8%	23.1%
Comoros	11	37	4	8	84.6%	22.9%
Egypt	11	37	2	10	84.2%	22.9%
Madagascar	11	37	2	10	84.4%	22.9%
Chad	11	38	9	2	85.4%	22.4%
Guinea-Bissau	11	39	4	6	84.4%	22.0%
Jordan	11	39	1	9	83.7%	22.0%
Angola	9	32	10	9	85.2%	22.0%
Mali	10	37	10	3	85.4%	21.3%
Malaysia	11	42	7	0	84.4%	20.8%
Ghana	9	35	12	4	85.8%	20.5%
Seychelles	2	8	1	49	89.2%	20.0%
Sudan	11	44	4	1	83.3%	20.0%
Yemen	10	40	1	9	83.5%	20.0%
Togo	9	38	10	3	85.1%	19.1%
Indonesia	10	43	7	0	84.1%	18.9%
Iran	10	43	3	4	83.2%	18.9%
Uganda	8	35	11	6	85.3%	18.6%
Mauritania	9	40	5	6	84.0%	18.4%
Myanmar	9	40	6	5	84.1%	18.4%

II - OVERALL VOTES

All Countries (By Voting Coincidence Percentage) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
UR Tanzania	9	40	9	2	84.6%	18.4%
Zimbabwe	9	40	10	1	84.8%	18.4%
Lebanon	7	33	1	19	83.1%	17.5%
Thailand	8	38	14 *	0	85.6%	17.4%
Philippines	8	39	13	0	85.2%	17.0%
India	8	43	7	0	83.6%	15.7%
Syria	7	44	4	5	82.5%	13.7%
Iraq	6	43	6	5	82.6%	12.2%
Libya	6	43	8	3	83.3%	12.2%
Laos	5	36	7	12	84.0%	12.2%
China	5	42	8	5	82.8%	10.6%
DPR of Korea	4	47	4	5	80.9%	7.8%
Viet Nam	3	43	13	1	83.3%	6.5%
Cuba	3	45	10	2	82.5%	6.3%
Equatorial Guinea ...	0	0	0	60	*	*
Eritrea	0	2	4	54	90.7%	0.0%
Liberia	0	0	0	60	*	*
Sao Tome/Principe ..	0	0	0	60	*	*
Somalia	0	0	0	60	*	*
South Africa	0	0	0	60	*	*
St. Kitts/Nevis	0	1	0	59	73.6%	0.0%
Uzbekistan	0	0	0	60	*	*
Yugoslavia (S/M)	0	0	0	60	*	*
Average	15.5	26.6	9.3	8.5	88.3%	36.8%

UN REGIONAL GROUPS

The following tables show the percentage of voting coincidence with U.S. votes in plenary. They list UN member states by UN regional grouping, in rank order by voting coincidence percentage.

II - OVERALL VOTES

African Group

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Zaire	13	23	1	23	85.0%	36.1%
Zambia	13	23	8	16	88.3%	36.1%
Mauritius	19	38	2	1	85.8%	33.3%
Kenya	15	32	13	0	87.9%	31.9%
Cameroon	15	33	8	4	87.0%	31.3%
Rwanda	16	37	7	0	86.3%	30.2%
Benin	15	36	6	3	86.1%	29.4%
Niger	16	39	4	1	85.4%	29.1%
Botswana	14	35	6	5	86.1%	28.6%
Central Afr. Rep.	10	25	14	11	88.6%	28.6%
Swaziland	12	30	13	5	87.6%	28.6%
Sierra Leone	15	39	5	1	85.5%	27.8%
Burkina Faso	15	40	4	1	85.0%	27.3%
Ethiopia	12	32	11	5	86.8%	27.3%
Guinea	12	32	8	8	86.4%	27.3%
Cote d'Ivoire	13	35	10	2	86.1%	27.1%
Djibouti	14	38	4	4	85.1%	26.9%
Gambia	13	36	3	8	84.5%	26.5%
Malawi	13	36	3	8	85.1%	26.5%
Morocco	13	36	2	9	84.9%	26.5%
Nigeria	13	36	10	1	86.2%	26.5%
Tunisia	13	39	5	3	84.9%	25.0%
Lesotho	12	37	9	2	85.8%	24.5%
Gabon	9	28	7	16	86.1%	24.3%
Cape Verde	12	38	2	8	83.9%	24.0%
Congo	10	32	5	13	85.5%	23.8%
Mozambique	10	32	5	13	85.3%	23.8%
Senegal	11	36	4	9	84.8%	23.4%
Burundi	7	23	6	24	85.9%	23.3%
Algeria	12	40	5	3	84.7%	23.1%
Namibia	12	40	7	1	84.8%	23.1%
Comoros	11	37	4	8	84.6%	22.9%
Egypt	11	37	2	10	84.2%	22.9%
Madagascar	11	37	2	10	84.4%	22.9%
Chad	11	38	9	2	85.4%	22.4%
Guinea-Bissau	11	39	4	6	84.4%	22.0%
Angola	9	32	10	9	85.2%	22.0%
Mali	10	37	10	3	85.4%	21.3%
Ghana	9	35	12	4	85.8%	20.5%
Seychelles	2	8	1	49	89.2%	20.0%

II - OVERALL VOTES

African Group (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Sudan	11	44	4	1	83.3%	20.0%
Togo	9	38	10	3	85.1%	19.1%
Uganda	8	35	11	6	85.3%	18.6%
Mauritania	9	40	5	6	84.0%	18.4%
UR Tanzania	9	40	9	2	84.6%	18.4%
Zimbabwe	9	40	10	1	84.8%	18.4%
Libya	6	43	8	3	83.3%	12.2%
Equatorial Guinea ...	0	0	0	60	*	*
Eritrea	0	2	4	54	90.7%	0.0%
Liberia	0	0	0	60	*	*
Sao Tome/Principe ..	0	0	0	60	*	*
Somalia	0	0	0	60	*	*
Average	10.5	31.5	6.0	12.0	85.5%	25.0%

Asian Group

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Vanuatu	5	1	0	54	95.6%	83.3%
Japan	25	13	22	0	94.8%	65.8%
Solomon Islands	15	11	6	28	92.4%	57.7%
Marshall Islands	24	19	16	1	92.4%	55.8%
Micronesia	22	18	19	1	92.8%	55.0%
Kyrgyzstan	12	11	13	24	92.6%	52.2%
Samoa	15	16	6	23	91.0%	48.4%
Kazakhstan	18	21	19	2	91.4%	46.2%
Rep of Korea	19	24	16	1	90.6%	44.2%
Fiji	19	26	10	5	89.3%	42.2%
Turkmenistan	8	12	4	36	89.5%	40.0%
Papua New Guinea .	19	30	7	4	88.1%	38.8%
Kuwait	19	36	3	2	86.3%	34.5%
Singapore	18	36	6	0	86.7%	33.3%
Nepal	18	37	5	0	86.4%	32.7%
Cyprus	17	35	8	0	87.0%	32.7%
Afghanistan	16	35	1	8	85.4%	31.4%

II - OVERALL VOTES

Asian Group (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL OPPOSITE ABSTEN-				VOTING COINCIDENCE	
	VOTES	VOTES	TIONS	ABSENCES	INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Maldives	17	38	4	1	85.9%	30.9%
Mongolia	16	36	3	5	85.9%	30.8%
Tajikistan	4	9	5	42	89.8%	30.8%
United Arab Emir.	17	39	0	4	85.1%	30.4%
Saudi Arabia	16	37	1	6	85.4%	30.2%
Bahrain	16	38	0	6	85.1%	29.6%
Qatar	16	38	0	6	85.1%	29.6%
Cambodia	10	24	7	19	87.2%	29.4%
Oman	16	39	0	5	84.9%	29.1%
Bhutan	16	40	4	0	85.2%	28.6%
Pakistan	15	42	3	0	84.7%	26.3%
Sri Lanka	14	40	6	0	85.2%	25.9%
Bangladesh	13	39	3	5	84.5%	25.0%
Brunei	12	40	5	3	84.7%	23.1%
Jordan	11	39	1	9	83.7%	22.0%
Malaysia	11	42	7	0	84.4%	20.8%
Yemen	10	40	1	9	83.5%	20.0%
Indonesia	10	43	7	0	84.1%	18.9%
Iran	10	43	3	4	83.2%	18.9%
Myanmar	9	40	6	5	84.1%	18.4%
Lebanon	7	33	1	19	83.1%	17.5%
Thailand	8	38	14	0	85.6%	17.4%
Philippines	8	39	13	0	85.2%	17.0%
India	8	43	9	0	83.6%	15.7%
Syria	7	44	4	5	82.5%	13.7%
Iraq	6	43	6	5	82.6%	12.2%
Laos	5	36	7	12	84.0%	12.2%
China	5	42	8	5	82.8%	10.6%
DPR of Korea	4	47	4	5	80.9%	7.8%
Vietnam	3	43	13	1	83.3%	6.5%
Uzbekistan	0	0	0	60	"	"
Average	12.7	32.0	6.4	9.0	86.1%	28.4%

II - OVERALL VOTES

Latin American and Caribbean Group

COUNTRY					<u>VOTING COINCIDENCE</u>	
	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Argentina	21	18	21	0	92.9%	53.8%
Paraguay	20	24	11	5	90.1%	45.5%
Panama	22	28	10	0	89.5%	44.0%
Dominica	18	25	9	8	89.0%	41.9%
Uruguay	18	30	12	0	88.3%	37.5%
Dominican Rep.	17	29	7	7	87.7%	37.0%
Belize	18	32	8	2	87.4%	36.0%
Costa Rica	20	36	4	0	86.5%	35.7%
Nicaragua	19	35	6	0	87.0%	35.2%
Barbados	18	35	6	1	86.9%	34.0%
Chile	19	37	4	0	86.2%	33.9%
Bolivia	18	36	6	0	86.7%	33.3%
Guyana	18	36	5	1	86.6%	33.3%
Guatemala	18	37	1	4	85.2%	32.7%
Suriname	18	38	4	0	86.1%	32.1%
Bahamas	17	36	6	1	86.5%	32.1%
Jamaica	16	34	9	1	87.0%	32.0%
Peru	17	37	5	1	86.1%	31.5%
Ecuador	17	38	5	0	85.9%	30.9%
El Salvador	11	25	1	23	83.3%	30.6%
Venezuela	16	38	5	1	85.8%	29.6%
Grenada	12	29	4	15	86.1%	29.3%
Honduras	14	35	2	9	84.6%	28.6%
Mexico	15	38	7	0	85.9%	28.3%
Brazil	14	36	10	0	86.2%	28.0%
Antigua/Barbuda	13	34	7	6	86.1%	27.7%
St. Vincent/Gren.	13	37	5	5	85.2%	26.0%
Saint Lucia	13	38	4	5	84.7%	25.5%
Trinidad/Tobago	13	38	3	6	84.5%	25.5%
Colombia	13	39	6	2	84.9%	25.0%
Haiti	12	37	3	8	84.8%	24.5%
Cuba	3	45	10	2	82.5%	6.3%
St. Kitts/Nevis	0	1	0	59	73.6%	0.0%
Average	15.5	33.1	6.2	5.2	86.5%	31.9%

II - OVERALL VOTES

Western European and Others Group

COUNTRY				ABSEN- CES	<u>VOTING COINCIDENCE</u>	
	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS		INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Andorra	12	2	9	37	98.2%	85.7%
Monaco	22	4	6	28	97.3%	84.6%
United Kingdom	36	9	15	0	96.5%	80.0%
Germany	29	10	21	0	96.1%	74.4%
Luxembourg	29	10	21	0	96.1%	74.4%
Netherlands	29	10	21	0	96.1%	74.4%
Italy	28	10	22	0	96.0%	73.7%
San Marino	19	7	11	23	95.2%	73.1%
Belgium	20	11	20	0	95.7%	72.5%
France	32	13	13	2	94.9%	71.1%
Finland	27	12	21	0	95.3%	69.2%
Portugal	27	12	21	0	95.3%	69.2%
Denmark	27	13	20	0	94.9%	67.5%
Iceland	27	13	20	0	94.9%	67.5%
Norway	27	13	19	1	94.8%	67.5%
Canada	28	14	18	0	94.5%	66.7%
Ireland	25	13	21	1	94.8%	65.8%
Liechtenstein	25	14	21	0	94.5%	64.1%
Austria	26	15	18	1	94.0%	63.4%
Sweden	26	16	18	0	93.8%	61.9%
Malta	24	16	18	2	93.6%	60.0%
Spain	25	17	18	0	93.3%	59.5%
Greece	24	17	19	0	93.3%	58.5%
Turkey	24	18	17	1	93.0%	57.1%
Australia	24	19	17	0	92.5%	55.8%
New Zealand	23	19	18	0	92.6%	54.8%
Average	25.9	12.6	17.8	3.7	94.8%	67.3%

II - OVERALL VOTES

Eastern European Group

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Croatia	21	4	14	21	97.6%	84.0%
Albania	21	5	14	20	96.9%	80.8%
Georgia	16	5	27	12	97.3%	76.2%
Romania	25	10	22	3	95.8%	71.4%
Bulgaria	27	11	22	0	95.6%	71.1%
Hungary	27	11	21	1	95.6%	71.1%
Estonia	24	10	24	2	95.7%	70.6%
Slovak Republic	24	10	24	2	95.9%	70.6%
Czech Republic	28	12	20	0	95.3%	70.0%
Moldova	25	11	22	2	95.4%	69.4%
Lithuania	24	11	22	3	95.3%	68.6%
Russia	24	11	25	0	95.6%	68.6%
Poland	26	12	22	0	95.2%	68.4%
Latvia	25	13	21	1	94.6%	65.8%
Slovenia	23	12	22	3	94.9%	65.7%
Armenia	21	22	17	0	91.4%	48.8%
TFYR Macedonia	19	21	19	1	91.6%	47.5%
Ukraine	19	27	14	0	89.6%	41.3%
Belarus	14	23	21	2	90.6%	37.8%
Azerbaijan	14	26	9	11	88.2%	35.0%
Bosnia/Herzegovina..	8	15	2	35	86.3%	34.8%
Yugoslavia (S/M)	0	0	0	60	•	•
Average	20.7	12.8	18.4	8.1	94.1%	61.7%

OTHER GROUPINGS

The following tables show the voting coincidence percentage with U.S. votes for UN member states in plenary. It lists countries by other important groupings, in rank order by voting coincidence percentage.

II - OVERALL VOTES

Arab Group

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Kuwait	19	36	3	2	86.3%	34.5%
United Arab Emir.	17	39	0	4	85.1%	30.4%
Saudi Arabia	16	37	1	6	85.4%	30.2%
Bahrain	16	38	0	6	85.1%	29.6%
Qatar	16	38	0	6	85.1%	29.6%
Oman	16	39	0	5	84.9%	29.1%
Djibouti	14	38	4	4	85.1%	26.9%
Morocco	13	36	2	9	84.9%	26.5%
Tunisia	13	39	5	3	84.9%	25.0%
Algeria	12	40	5	3	84.7%	23.1%
Egypt	11	37	2	10	84.2%	22.9%
Jordan	11	39	1	9	83.7%	22.0%
Sudan	11	44	4	1	83.3%	20.0%
Yemen	10	40	1	9	83.5%	20.0%
Mauritania	9	40	5	6	84.0%	18.4%
Lebanon	7	33	1	19	83.1%	17.5%
Syria	7	44	4	5	82.5%	13.7%
Iraq	6	43	6	5	82.6%	12.2%
Libya	6	43	8	3	83.3%	12.2%
Somalia	0	0	0	60	0.0%	0.0%
Average	11.5	37.2	2.6	8.8	84.3%	23.6%

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Singapore	18	36	6	0	86.7%	33.3%
Brunei	12	40	5	3	84.7%	23.1%
Malaysia	11	42	7	0	84.4%	20.8%
Indonesia	10	43	7	0	84.1%	18.9%
Thailand	8	38	14	0	85.6%	17.4%
Philippines	8	39	13	0	85.2%	17.0%
Average	11.2	39.7	8.7	0.5	85.1%	22.0%

II - OVERALL VOTES

European Union

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL OPPOSITE ABSTEN-				VOTING COINCIDENCE	
	VOTES	VOTES	TIONS	ABSENCES	INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
United Kingdom	36	9	15	0	96.5%	80.0%
Germany	29	10	21	0	96.1%	74.4%
Luxembourg	29	10	21	0	96.1%	74.4%
Netherlands	29	10	21	0	96.1%	74.4%
Italy	28	10	22	0	96.0%	73.7%
Belgium	29	11	20	0	95.7%	72.5%
France	32	13	13	2	94.9%	71.1%
Portugal	27	12	21	0	95.3%	69.2%
Denmark	27	13	20	0	94.9%	67.5%
Ireland	25	13	21	1	94.8%	65.8%
Spain	25	17	18	0	93.3%	59.5%
Greece	24	17	19	0	93.3%	58.5%
Average	28.3	12.1	19.3	0.3	95.2%	70.1%

Islamic Conference

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL OPPOSITE ABSTEN-				VOTING COINCIDENCE	
	VOTES	VOTES	TIONS	ABSENCES	INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Albania	21	5	14	20	96.9%	80.8%
Turkey	24	18	17	1	93.0%	57.1%
Kyrgyzstan	12	11	13	24	92.6%	52.2%
Turkmenistan	8	12	4	36	89.5%	40.0%
Azerbaijan	14	26	9	11	88.2%	35.0%
Kuwait	19	36	3	2	86.3%	34.5%
Afghanistan	16	35	1	8	85.4%	31.4%
Cameroon	15	33	8	4	87.0%	31.3%
Maldives	17	38	4	1	85.9%	30.9%
Tajikistan	4	9	5	42	89.8%	30.8%
United Arab Emir.	17	39	0	4	85.1%	30.4%
Saudi Arabia	16	37	1	6	85.4%	30.2%
Bahrain	16	38	0	6	85.1%	29.6%
Qatar	16	38	0	6	85.1%	29.6%
Benin	15	36	6	3	86.1%	29.4%
Niger	16	39	4	1	85.4%	29.1%
Oman	16	39	0	5	84.9%	29.1%

II - OVERALL VOTES

Islamic Conference (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Sierra Leone	15	39	5	1	85.5%	27.8%
Burkina Faso	15	40	4	1	85.0%	27.3%
Guinea	12	32	8	8	86.4%	27.3%
Djibouti	14	38	4	4	85.1%	26.9%
Gambia	13	36	3	8	84.5%	26.5%
Morocco	13	36	2	9	84.9%	26.5%
Nigeria	13	36	10	1	86.2%	26.5%
Pakistan	15	42	3	0	84.7%	26.3%
Bangladesh	13	39	3	5	84.5%	25.0%
Tunisia	13	39	5	3	84.9%	25.0%
Gabon	9	28	7	16	86.1%	24.3%
Senegal	11	36	4	9	84.8%	23.4%
Algeria	12	40	5	3	84.7%	23.1%
Brunei	12	40	5	3	84.7%	23.1%
Comoros	11	37	4	8	84.6%	22.9%
Egypt	11	37	2	10	84.2%	22.9%
Chad	11	38	9	2	85.4%	22.4%
Guinea-Bissau	11	39	4	6	84.4%	22.0%
Jordan	11	39	1	9	83.7%	22.0%
Mali	10	37	10	3	85.4%	21.3%
Malaysia	11	42	7	0	84.4%	20.8%
Sudan	11	44	4	1	83.3%	20.0%
Yemen	10	40	1	9	83.5%	20.0%
Indonesia	10	43	7	0	84.1%	18.9%
Iran	10	43	3	4	83.2%	18.9%
Uganda	8	35	11	6	85.3%	18.6%
Mauritania	9	40	5	6	84.0%	18.4%
UR Tanzania	9	40	9	2	84.6%	18.4%
Lebanon	7	33	1	19	83.1%	17.5%
Syria	7	44	4	5	82.5%	13.7%
Iraq	6	43	6	5	82.6%	12.2%
Libya	6	43	8	3	83.3%	12.2%
Somalia	0	0	0	60	*	*
Average	12.2	34.5	5.1	8.2	85.4%	26.1%

II - OVERALL VOTES

Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)

COUNTRY					VOTING COINCIDENCE	
	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Vanuatu	5	1	0	54	95.6%	83.3%
Malta	24	16	18	2	93.6%	60.0%
Panama	22	28	10	0	89.5%	44.0%
Papua New Guinea .	19	30	7	4	88.1%	38.8%
Zaire	13	23	1	23	85.0%	36.1%
Zambia	13	23	8	16	88.3%	36.1%
Belize	18	32	8	2	87.4%	36.0%
Nicaragua	19	35	6	0	87.0%	35.2%
Kuwait	19	36	3	2	86.3%	34.5%
Barbados	18	35	6	1	86.9%	34.0%
Chile	19	37	4	0	86.2%	33.9%
Bolivia	18	36	6	0	86.7%	33.3%
Guyana	18	36	5	1	86.6%	33.3%
Mauritius	19	38	2	1	85.8%	33.3%
Singapore	18	36	6	0	86.7%	33.3%
Guatemala	18	37	1	4	85.2%	32.7%
Nepal	18	37	5	0	86.4%	32.7%
Cyprus	17	35	8	0	87.0%	32.7%
Suriname	18	38	4	0	86.1%	32.1%
Bahamas	17	36	6	1	86.5%	32.1%
Jamaica	16	34	9	1	87.0%	32.0%
Kenya	15	32	13	0	87.9%	31.9%
Peru	17	37	5	1	86.1%	31.5%
Afghanistan	16	35	1	8	85.4%	31.4%
Cameroon	15	33	8	4	87.0%	31.3%
Ecuador	17	39	5	0	85.9%	30.9%
Maldives	17	38	4	1	85.9%	30.9%
Mongolia	16	36	3	5	85.9%	30.8%
United Arab Emir.	17	39	0	4	85.1%	30.4%
Rwanda	16	37	7	0	86.3%	30.2%
Saudi Arabia	16	37	1	6	85.4%	30.2%
Bahrain	16	38	0	6	85.1%	29.6%
Qatar	16	38	0	6	85.1%	29.6%
Venezuela	16	38	5	1	85.8%	29.6%
Benin	15	36	6	3	86.1%	29.4%
Cambodia	10	24	7	19	87.2%	29.4%
Grenada	12	29	4	15	86.1%	29.3%
Niger	16	39	4	1	85.4%	29.1%
Oman	16	39	0	5	84.9%	29.1%
Bhutan	16	40	4	0	85.2%	28.6%

II - OVERALL VOTES

Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY				ABSEN- CES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS		INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Botswana	14	35	6	5	86.1%	28.6%
Central Afr. Rep.	10	25	14	11	88.6%	28.6%
Honduras	14	35	2	9	84.6%	28.6%
Swaziland	12	30	13	5	87.6%	28.6%
Sierra Leone	15	39	5	1	85.5%	27.8%
Burkina Faso	15	40	4	1	85.0%	27.3%
Ethiopia	12	32	11	5	86.8%	27.3%
Guinea	12	32	8	8	86.4%	27.3%
Cote d'Ivoire	13	35	10	2	86.1%	27.1%
Djibouti	14	38	4	4	85.1%	26.9%
Gambia	13	36	3	8	84.5%	26.5%
Malawi	13	36	3	8	85.1%	26.5%
Morocco	13	36	2	9	84.9%	26.5%
Nigeria	13	36	10	1	86.2%	26.5%
Pakistan	15	42	2	0	84.7%	26.3%
Sri Lanka	14	40	6	0	85.2%	25.9%
Saint Lucia	13	38	4	5	84.7%	25.5%
Trinidad/Tobago	13	38	3	6	84.5%	25.5%
Bangladesh	13	39	3	5	84.5%	25.0%
Colombia	13	39	6	2	84.9%	25.0%
Tunisia	13	39	5	3	84.9%	25.0%
Lesotho	12	37	9	2	85.8%	24.5%
Gabon	9	28	7	16	86.1%	24.3%
Cape Verde	12	38	2	8	83.9%	24.0%
Congo	10	32	5	13	85.5%	23.8%
Mozambique	10	32	5	13	85.3%	23.8%
Senegal	11	36	4	9	84.8%	23.4%
Burundi	7	23	6	24	85.9%	23.3%
Algeria	12	40	5	3	84.7%	23.1%
Brunei	12	40	5	3	84.7%	23.1%
Namibia	12	40	7	1	84.8%	23.1%
Comoros	11	37	4	8	84.6%	22.9%
Egypt	11	37	2	10	84.2%	22.9%
Madagascar	11	37	2	10	84.4%	22.9%
Chad	11	38	9	2	85.4%	22.4%
Guinea-Bissau	11	39	4	6	84.4%	22.0%
Jordan	11	39	1	9	83.7%	22.0%
Angola	9	32	10	9	85.2%	22.0%
Mali	10	37	10	3	85.4%	21.3%
Malaysia	11	42	7	0	84.4%	20.8%

II - OVERALL VOTES

Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY				ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES				INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Ghana	9	35	12	4		85.8%	20.5%
Seychelles	2	8	1	49		89.2%	20.0%
Sudan	11	44	4	1		83.3%	20.0%
Yemen	10	40	1	9		83.5%	20.0%
Togo	9	38	10	3		85.1%	19.1%
Indonesia	10	43	7	0		84.1%	18.9%
Iran	10	43	3	4		83.2%	18.9%
Uganda	8	35	11	6		85.3%	18.6%
Mauritania	9	40	5	6		84.0%	18.4%
Myanmar	9	40	6	5		84.1%	18.4%
UR Tanzania	9	40	9	2		84.6%	18.4%
Zimbabwe	9	40	10	1		84.8%	18.4%
Lebanon	7	33	1	19		83.1%	17.5%
Thailand	8	38	14	0		85.6%	17.4%
Philippines	8	39	13	0		85.2%	17.0%
India	8	43	9	0		83.6%	15.7%
Syria	7	44	4	5		82.5%	13.7%
Iraq	6	43	6	5		82.6%	12.2%
Libya	6	43	8	3		83.3%	12.2%
Laos	5	36	7	12		84.0%	12.2%
DPR of Korea	4	47	4	5		80.9%	7.8%
Vietnam	3	43	13	1		83.3%	6.5%
Cuba	3	45	10	2		82.5%	6.3%
Equatorial Guinea ..	0	0	0	60		*	*
Liberia	0	0	0	60		*	*
Sao Tome/Principe ..	0	0	0	60		*	*
Somalia	0	0	0	60		*	*
Uzbekistan	0	0	0	60		*	*
Yugoslavia (S/M)	0	0	0	60		*	*
Average	12.0	33.8	5.5	8.7		85.4%	26.2%

II - OVERALL VOTES

Nordic Group

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Finland	27	12	21	0	95.3%	69.2%
Denmark	27	13	20	0	94.9%	67.5%
Iceland	27	13	20	0	94.9%	67.5%
Norway	27	13	19	1	94.8%	67.5%
Sweden	26	16	18	0	93.8%	61.9%
Average	26.8	13.4	19.6	0.2	94.7%	66.7%

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
United Kingdom	36	9	15	0	96.5%	80.0%
Germany	29	10	21	0	96.1%	74.4%
Luxembourg	29	10	21	0	96.1%	74.4%
Netherlands	29	10	21	0	96.1%	74.4%
Italy	28	10	22	0	96.0%	73.7%
Belgium	29	11	20	0	95.7%	72.5%
France	32	13	13	2	94.9%	71.1%
Portugal	27	12	21	0	95.3%	69.2%
Denmark	27	13	20	0	94.9%	67.5%
Iceland	27	13	20	0	94.9%	67.5%
Norway	27	13	19	1	94.8%	67.5%
Canada	28	14	18	0	94.5%	66.7%
Spain	25	17	18	0	93.3%	59.5%
Greece	24	17	19	0	93.3%	58.5%
Turkey	24	18	17	1	93.0%	57.1%
Average	28.1	12.7	19.0	0.3	95.0%	68.9%

II - OVERALL VOTES

HISTORICAL COMPARISON

The following table shows percentage of voting coincidence with the United States in plenary for each UN member in the 48th UNGA and each of the prior five years.

COUNTRY	48TH 1993	47TH 1992	46TH 1991	45TH 1990	44TH 1989	43RD 1988
Afghanistan	31.4%	25.0%	17.5%	12.5%	7.8%	5.8%
Albania	80.8%	36.8%	55.0%	14.8%	6.6%	5.0%
Algeria	23.1%	18.5%	12.3%	13.6%	6.9%	4.2%
Andorra	85.7%	*	*	*	*	*
Angola	22.0%	23.4%	12.8%	15.1%	4.2%	3.4%
Antigua-Barbuda	27.7%	30.0%	28.2%	17.1%	18.5%	13.3%
Argentina	53.8%	44.4%	41.0%	12.5%	13.3%	10.0%
Armenia	48.8%	53.8%	*	*	*	*
Australia	55.8%	57.4%	58.8%	41.1%	40.8%	45.8%
Austria	63.4%	55.8%	51.1%	31.4%	32.9%	41.0%
Azerbaijan	35.0%	34.0%	*	*	*	*
Bahamas	32.1%	19.6%	26.2%	18.4%	14.4%	14.4%
Bahrain	29.6%	23.5%	19.1%	16.7%	10.7%	8.2%
Bangladesh	25.0%	22.4%	17.6%	15.7%	13.2%	9.6%
Barbados	34.0%	25.4%	24.6%	17.7%	12.9%	11.7%
Belarus	37.8%	34.0%	41.7%	16.9%	9.4%	8.1%
Belgium	72.5%	63.8%	70.0%	67.2%	66.7%	74.4%
Belize	36.0%	23.7%	24.6%	17.3%	13.3%	17.2%
Benin	29.4%	25.0%	21.0%	15.1%	12.6%	9.2%
Bhutan	28.6%	26.7%	19.0%	14.5%	11.8%	9.6%
Bolivia	33.3%	32.7%	25.8%	17.1%	12.5%	10.9%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	34.8%	19.4%	*	*	*	*
Botswana	28.6%	23.9%	20.9%	17.9%	10.0%	11.7%
Brazil	28.0%	22.7%	22.7%	14.9%	11.8%	8.8%
Brunei Darussalam	23.1%	21.2%	16.4%	15.7%	12.1%	9.4%
Bulgaria	71.1%	60.5%	64.4%	35.6%	9.6%	8.1%
Burkina Faso	27.3%	22.1%	18.6%	14.8%	11.1%	8.9%
Burundi	23.3%	20.5%	19.7%	14.1%	11.8%	10.4%
Cambodia	29.4%	**	20.7%	**	11.7%	8.7%
Cameroon	31.3%	21.4%	19.7%	18.2%	13.7%	12.0%
Canada	66.7%	60.0%	69.6%	60.0%	60.9%	62.8%
Cape Verde	24.0%	33.3%	21.9%	17.9%	11.9%	9.8%
Central African Rep.	28.6%	18.2%	25.9%	18.4%	15.7%	13.2%
Chad	22.4%	20.0%	18.2%	16.0%	17.3%	11.8%
Chile	33.9%	28.4%	25.0%	16.5%	23.7%	19.0%
China	10.6%	16.4%	16.4%	16.3%	10.9%	8.9%

II - OVERALL VOTES

Historical Comparison (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	48TH 1993	47TH 1992	46TH 1991	45TH 1990	44TH 1989	43RD 1988
Colombia	25.0%	22.7%	22.7%	14.8%	13.0%	13.2%
Comoros	22.9%	22.6%	19.0%	15.7%	6.4%	11.4%
Congo	23.8%	37.0%	20.8%	14.1%	7.9%	5.2%
Costa Rica	35.7%	32.8%	27.1%	25.4%	18.6%	19.6%
Cote d'Ivoire	27.1%	24.5%	31.0%	18.9%	15.6%	12.5%
Croatia	84.0%	78.9%	*	*	*	*
Cuba	6.3%	11.1%	7.8%	9.2%	5.9%	4.2%
Cyprus	32.7%	22.4%	21.5%	16.3%	10.7%	9.1%
Czech Republic (3)	70.0%	61.9%	63.0%	46.3%	9.4%	8.1%
D.P.R. of Korea	7.8%	12.9%	15.5%	*	*	*
Denmark	67.5%	56.5%	61.2%	50.0%	48.1%	53.8%
Djibouti	26.9%	21.2%	17.9%	16.9%	10.3%	11.1%
Dominica	41.9%	28.9%	29.3%	21.6%	26.3%	14.8%
Dominican Republic	37.0%	46.2%	28.2%	18.6%	16.3%	17.3%
Ecuador	30.9%	26.1%	23.5%	15.8%	12.6%	12.5%
Egypt	22.9%	25.0%	19.4%	16.3%	11.3%	8.6%
El Salvador	30.6%	30.5%	23.1%	18.9%	23.5%	17.5%
Equatorial Guinea ..	**	0.0%	**	**	10.6%	13.0%
Eritrea	0.0%	*	*	*	*	*
Estonia	70.6%	57.5%	67.6%	*	*	*
Ethiopia	27.3%	22.8%	20.3%	14.1%	7.1%	7.4%
Fiji	42.2%	33.3%	28.6%	19.5%	20.9%	15.5%
Finland	69.2%	58.1%	62.5%	38.9%	37.2%	40.7%
France	71.1%	63.8%	70.6%	76.7%	69.0%	76.2%
Gabon	24.3%	25.8%	21.2%	17.1%	9.4%	11.4%
Gambia	26.5%	28.8%	21.9%	17.6%	11.5%	9.8%
Georgia	76.2%	**	*	*	*	*
German Dem. Rep.	***	***	***	***	9.5%	9.1%
Germany, Fed. Rep.	74.4%	63.8%	71.4%	69.1%	70.6%	78.8%
Ghana	20.5%	18.9%	16.1%	14.6%	9.4%	8.9%
Greece	58.5%	50.0%	48.9%	41.7%	32.9%	32.9%
Grenada	29.3%	33.3%	26.3%	21.1%	20.5%	19.4%
Guatemala	32.7%	25.8%	24.1%	17.7%	13.3%	14.3%
Guinea	27.3%	25.0%	20.6%	16.9%	11.2%	11.3%
Guinea-Bissau	22.0%	26.8%	18.8%	19.7%	12.1%	11.1%
Guyana	33.3%	21.9%	22.9%	14.8%	11.2%	8.3%
Haiti	24.5%	24.6%	15.4%	17.2%	13.0%	13.7%
Honduras	28.6%	28.8%	23.9%	19.2%	20.0%	21.1%
Hungary	71.1%	61.4%	56.8%	42.2%	15.4%	9.1%
Iceland	67.5%	56.5%	61.7%	47.8%	46.3%	51.4%

II - OVERALL VOTES

Historical Comparison (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	46TH 1993	47TH 1992	45TH 1991	45TH 1990	44TH 1989	43RD 1988
India	15.7%	18.5%	17.5%	13.0%	5.3%	6.7%
Indonesia	18.9%	20.6%	12.5%	14.6%	11.3%	8.1%
Iran	18.9%	21.4%	15.4%	14.5%	8.7%	7.5%
Iraq	12.2%	9.3%	7.6%	13.3%	7.8%	6.6%
Ireland	65.8%	54.5%	53.2%	41.1%	42.5%	44.2%
Israel	93.5%	92.3%	87.5%	88.2%	87.5%	91.0%
Italy	73.7%	63.8%	66.0%	65.5%	64.3%	70.7%
Jamaica	32.0%	24.2%	26.2%	16.9%	14.0%	13.3%
Japan	65.8%	53.7%	61.7%	58.3%	61.7%	58.8%
Jordan	22.0%	19.7%	13.6%	14.8%	11.1%	11.8%
Kazakhstan	46.2%	38.3%	.	.	.	.
Kenya	31.9%	25.9%	19.0%	17.4%	14.0%	10.7%
Kuwait	34.5%	26.8%	20.6%	15.7%	9.7%	8.8%
Kyrgyzstan	52.2%	50.0%	.	.	.	.
Laos	12.2%	12.9%	9.8%	13.8%	10.6%	8.0%
Latvia	65.8%	55.6%	60.5%	.	.	.
Lebanon	17.5%	18.5%	15.4%	15.7%	9.7%	9.7%
Lesotho	24.5%	23.9%	21.0%	18.2%	13.0%	12.5%
Liberia	**	29.6%	22.6%	**	15.6%	12.4%
Libya	12.2%	15.2%	12.3%	14.6%	9.5%	5.7%
Liechtenstein	64.1%	54.8%	51.2%	37.8%	.	.
Lithuania	68.6%	54.5%	56.5%	.	.	.
Luxembourg	74.4%	63.8%	68.0%	67.9%	66.7%	70.9%
Madagascar	22.9%	19.0%	18.2%	16.2%	9.1%	7.4%
Malawi	26.5%	39.5%	26.9%	25.9%	19.2%	12.6%
Malaysia	20.8%	16.9%	13.6%	15.7%	10.4%	9.7%
Maldives	30.9%	23.5%	20.6%	16.9%	13.6%	7.7%
Mali	21.3%	26.8%	19.0%	15.7%	11.8%	8.3%
Malta	60.0%	43.4%	30.0%	25.9%	25.4%	22.4%
Marshall Islands	55.8%	60.5%	39.5%	.	.	.
Mauritania	18.4%	19.0%	15.2%	14.6%	9.2%	8.5%
Mauritius	33.3%	28.6%	16.4%	14.1%	14.6%	11.2%
Mexico	28.3%	20.3%	20.6%	15.2%	12.0%	11.1%
Micronesia	55.0%	63.6%	26.2%	.	.	.
Moldova	69.4%	57.1%	.	.	.	.
Monaco	84.6%	.	.	.	.	.
Mongolia	30.8%	23.0%	25.9%	14.8%	9.9%	8.1%
Morocco	26.5%	21.9%	16.9%	15.7%	11.0%	7.8%
Mozambique	23.8%	23.3%	19.0%	17.6%	10.4%	6.0%
Myanmar (Burma) ..	18.4%	14.3%	15.0%	15.2%	12.4%	10.1%

II - OVERALL VOTES

Historical Comparison (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	48TH 1993	47TH 1992	46TH 1991	45TH 1990	44TH 1989	43RD 1988
Namibia.....	23.1%	20.3%	17.9%	16.3%	*	*
Nepal.....	32.7%	27.5%	23.2%	17.5%	12.0%	10.8%
Netherlands.....	74.4%	63.8%	70.0%	67.2%	68.1%	74.4%
New Zealand.....	54.8%	51.1%	55.8%	39.3%	40.2%	41.7%
Nicaragua.....	35.2%	23.1%	22.1%	17.7%	7.8%	7.3%
Niger.....	29.1%	23.5%	20.9%	15.0%	9.5%	8.5%
Nigeria.....	26.5%	24.2%	19.4%	15.9%	11.4%	9.7%
Norway.....	67.5%	55.3%	61.2%	46.8%	44.6%	50.0%
Oman.....	29.1%	23.7%	19.4%	16.7%	12.4%	8.9%
Pakistan.....	26.3%	21.7%	17.6%	18.5%	9.6%	8.9%
Panama.....	44.0%	35.6%	37.2%	33.3%	15.1%	11.8%
Papua New Guinea	38.8%	31.6%	23.9%	17.1%	15.5%	12.8%
Paraguay.....	45.5%	26.2%	25.9%	17.7%	17.8%	21.0%
Peru.....	31.5%	26.9%	24.6%	15.4%	12.4%	11.6%
Philippines.....	17.0%	21.5%	22.1%	16.0%	13.4%	12.3%
Poland.....	68.4%	58.1%	61.7%	48.7%	10.4%	6.6%
Portugal.....	69.2%	58.7%	59.6%	61.8%	66.2%	69.2%
Qatar.....	29.6%	25.0%	18.6%	16.9%	9.9%	9.0%
Republic of Korea...	44.2%	36.2%	35.3%	*	*	*
Romania.....	71.4%	61.4%	65.2%	40.5%	12.0%	10.2%
Russia (1).....	68.6%	59.6%	41.9%	16.7%	9.5%	8.1%
Rwanda.....	30.2%	26.5%	25.0%	13.9%	12.9%	12.3%
St. Kitts-Nevis.....	0.0%	27.5%	22.7%	20.0%	23.3%	12.2%
Saint Lucia.....	25.5%	29.1%	25.0%	19.7%	20.5%	13.9%
St. Vincent-Gren. ...	26.0%	24.5%	26.3%	16.9%	17.6%	18.4%
Samoa.....	48.4%	46.3%	36.0%	20.8%	21.7%	18.2%
San Marino.....	73.1%	54.5%	*	*	*	*
Sao Tome-Principe.	**	28.3%	21.0%	**	12.9%	11.6%
Saudi Arabia.....	30.2%	25.7%	17.4%	16.7%	11.4%	8.3%
Senegal.....	23.4%	24.6%	17.2%	17.3%	12.4%	9.6%
Seychelles.....	20.0%	25.9%	22.0%	14.8%	11.6%	8.4%
Sierra Leone.....	27.8%	17.9%	23.2%	15.9%	16.5%	11.7%
Singapore.....	33.3%	27.9%	23.5%	17.3%	14.3%	12.4%
Slovak Republic	70.6%	*	*	*	*	*
Slovenia.....	65.7%	63.6%	*	*	*	*
Solomon Islands	57.7%	75.0%	26.1%	18.3%	14.6%	15.7%
Somalia.....	**	**	12.1%	14.8%	10.7%	10.7%
South Africa.....	**	**	**	**	**	**
Spain.....	59.5%	51.0%	52.0%	45.1%	46.4%	53.9%
Sri Lanka.....	25.9%	21.2%	17.6%	17.1%	11.9%	9.8%

II - OVERALL VOTES

Historical Comparison (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	48TH 1993	47TH 1992	46TH 1991	45TH 1990	44TH 1989	43RD 1988
Sudan.....	20.0%	14.1%	10.9%	11.3%	10.8%	7.3%
Suriname.....	32.1%	26.5%	22.1%	16.3%	12.0%	9.3%
Swaziland.....	28.6%	24.2%	24.6%	15.5%	9.5%	12.0%
Sweden.....	61.9%	54.3%	58.0%	35.2%	35.1%	40.0%
Syria.....	13.7%	16.4%	14.1%	13.8%	7.8%	5.8%
Tajikistan.....	30.8%	19.0%	•	•	•	•
Thailand.....	17.4%	23.9%	23.2%	16.5%	13.8%	11.5%
TFYR Macedonia (4)	47.5%	•	•	•	•	•
Togo.....	19.1%	25.0%	23.9%	17.5%	16.3%	10.7%
Trinidad-Tobago.....	25.5%	24.6%	17.9%	16.7%	12.1%	12.0%
Tunisia.....	25.0%	20.0%	15.2%	14.6%	9.2%	8.4%
Turkey.....	57.1%	42.6%	41.2%	36.4%	32.4%	27.2%
Turkmenistan.....	40.0%	38.5%	•	•	•	•
Uganda.....	18.6%	16.0%	14.5%	16.3%	6.2%	7.6%
Ukraine.....	41.3%	35.1%	31.6%	16.7%	9.4%	8.1%
United Arab Emirates	30.4%	24.6%	18.8%	16.9%	8.9%	8.1%
United Kingdom.....	80.0%	73.6%	79.6%	81.8%	77.8%	83.1%
U.R. Tanzania.....	18.4%	20.3%	16.7%	16.0%	7.1%	6.9%
Uruguay.....	37.5%	35.7%	35.8%	18.2%	17.9%	12.4%
Uzbekistan.....	**	**	•	•	•	•
Vanuatu.....	83.3%	27.3%	20.3%	18.6%	10.8%	9.3%
Venezuela.....	29.6%	25.4%	23.5%	17.5%	12.6%	12.7%
Vietnam.....	6.5%	11.3%	10.9%	12.3%	9.7%	6.5%
Yemen, Republic of	20.0%	14.5%	12.3%	12.5%	10.0%	6.8%
Yemen, Dem. Rep. .	***	***	***	***	6.9%	5.0%
Yugoslavia (2).....	**	0.0%	19.4%	14.6%	10.6%	8.9%
Zaire.....	36.1%	33.3%	15.4%	17.1%	15.6%	12.4%
Zambia.....	36.1%	22.1%	19.0%	17.1%	7.4%	8.3%
Zimbabwe.....	18.4%	19.4%	18.5%	18.5%	8.5%	7.7%
Average.....	36.8%	31.0%	27.8%	21.3%	16.9%	15.4%

* Not yet a UN member

** Non-participating UN member

*** No longer a UN member

(1) Figures before 1992 are for the U.S.S.R.

(2) Not permitted to participate in the 47th or 48th UNGA.

(3) Figures before 1993 are for Czechoslovakia

(4) Listed as "The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"

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III: GENERAL ASSEMBLY -- IMPORTANT VOTES

PL 101-167 calls for analysis and discussion of "all such votes on issues which directly affected important United States interests and on which the United States lobbied extensively." For the 48th General Assembly in 1993, 13 votes were judged as meeting these criteria.

Section III consists of four parts: a listing and description of the 13 important votes at the 48th UNGA; voting coincidence percentages with the United States on these important votes, arranged both alphabetically by country and in rank order of agreed votes; voting coincidence percentages by UN regional groupings and other important groupings; and a comparison of important with overall voting coincidence percentages from Section II.

LISTING AND DESCRIPTION

The following 13 important votes are identified by a short title, document number, date of vote, and results (Yes-No-Abstain), with the U.S. vote noted. The first paragraph summarizes the subject matter of each vote, and the second provides background and the U.S. position. The resolutions are listed in chronological order of adoption.

1. IAEA Report

A/Res/48/14

November 1

140(US)-1-9

Affirms confidence in the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, commends IAEA efforts to implement the safeguards agreement still in force between IAEA and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and endorses IAEA's efforts toward implementation of the plan for future ongoing monitoring in accordance with Security Council resolution 715 (1991) regarding monitoring and verification of nuclear programs in Iraq.

The United States traditionally supports this resolution endorsing the IAEA's efforts to promote peaceful use of atomic energy, guard against its use for military purposes, and monitor the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. The U.S. also supported inclusion of a paragraph noting Iraq's non-compliance with its non-proliferation obligations, and expressing concern that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had failed to discharge its safeguards obligations.

III - IMPORTANT VOTES

2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba

A/Res/48/16

November 3

88-4(US)-57

Calls on states to refrain from promulgating and applying laws and measures whose extra-territorial effects affect the sovereignty of other states and the legitimate interests of entities or persons under their jurisdiction and the freedom of trade and navigation; and urges states to repeal such laws.

This resolution, sponsored by Cuba, is aimed at blocking efforts to extend extra-territorially the effects of the U.S. embargo against Cuba. The U.S. voted against the resolution, maintaining that the UN General Assembly is not the forum to address the essentially bilateral issue of the embargo and the Cuban Democracy Act's ban on trade by U.S. subsidiaries. Israel, Albania, and Paraguay joined in opposition.

3. Middle East Peace Process

A/Res/48/58

December 14

155(US)-3-1

Welcomes the peace process started at Madrid and supports the subsequent bilateral negotiations; expresses full support for the Declaration on Interim Self-Government Arrangements signed by Israel and the PLO and the Agreement between Israel and Jordan on the Common Agenda; welcomes the establishment of the high-level UN task force to support economic and social development of the Palestinian people; and encourages regional development and cooperation.

The United States, with over 100 cosponsors, introduced this new, positive resolution on the Middle East to support the progress on the ground and to urge the parties onward in their peace negotiations. The resolution for the first time records the General Assembly's support for the Middle East peace process begun in Madrid two years earlier.

4. Middle East - Golan Heights

A/Res/48/59B

December 14

65-2(US)-83

Declares that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction, and administration to the occupied Syrian Golan is illegal, null, and void; and demands that Israel withdraw from the occupied Syrian Golan.

The United States voted against this resolution because it pre-judges the outcome of negotiations under way between the parties. Israel also voted No.

III - IMPORTANT VOTES

5. Israeli Nuclear Armament

A/Res/48/78

December 16

53-45(US)65

Calls on Israel to renounce possession of nuclear weapons and accede to the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; calls on states of the region to place all nuclear facilities under IAEA aegis.

While the United States unambiguously supports the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and universal adherence to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, we voted against this resolution in the belief that reintroducing into the General Assembly such a divisive issue, in which one country is singled out, would be counterproductive and inappropriate, particularly in view of the recent positive developments in the Middle East peace process. Substantive consideration of nuclear issues can occur only in the broader context of efforts to secure peace in the region. With the establishment of an arms control working group of the Middle East peace process -- in which the UN itself participates -- there is even less justification to have the General Assembly address sensitive Middle East arms control issues.

6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

A/Res/48/88

December 20

109(US)-0-57

Demands that all parties implement immediately a ceasefire throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina; condemns continued violation by Serbian forces of the international border between Bosnia and Croatia; demands that Bosnian Serbs lift the siege of Sarajevo and "safe areas"; demands that Bosnian Serbs withdraw weapons and forces to a distance from Sarajevo and "safe areas"; demands that the parties facilitate the free flow of humanitarian assistance especially to "safe areas"; condemns human rights violations by Serbia and Montenegro and Bosnian Serbs; urges the lifting of the arms embargo from Bosnia; affirms individual responsibility for crimes against humanity committed in Bosnia; and welcomes the establishment of the International Tribunal as per Security Council resolution 827 (1993).

The U.S. objective in supporting this resolution was to find the most constructive way to end the fighting, alleviate suffering, and promote a viable, mutually acceptable settlement of the conflict. The resolution, in the U.S. view, was also intended to emphasize the primacy of humanitarian concerns.

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7. Periodic and Genuine Elections

A/Res/48/131

December 20

153(US)-0-13

Commends the electoral assistance provided by the United Nations to member states at their request and requests that such assistance continue on a case-by-case basis; asks the United Nations to attempt to ensure that there is adequate time to organize and carry out an effective mission before providing electoral assistance; and recommends that the UN provide assistance before and after elections have taken place.

This resolution connects democratization with human rights and elections as a legitimate concern of the United Nations. It is an important step forward in the effort begun by the United States in 1989.

8. Human Rights in Cuba

A/Res/48/142

December 20

74(US)-20-61

Calls on Cuba to cooperate with the Human Rights Commission's Special Rapporteur on Cuba by permitting him to establish contact with the government and citizens of Cuba and to cease persecution and punishment of citizens for reasons related to freedom of expression and peaceful association.

Continuing its effort since the mid-1980s to focus international attention on human rights abuses in Cuba, the United States introduced this resolution to reflect the systematic violation of human rights by Cuba outlined in the interim report of the Special Rapporteur.

9 Human Rights in Iraq

A/Res/48/144

December 20

116(US)-2-43

Expresses strong condemnation of massive violations of human rights, including summary and arbitrary executions, systematic torture, and enforced or involuntary disappearances; expresses special alarm at repressive policies and practices against the Kurds and the resurgence of grave violations of human rights in southern Iraq.

The United States cosponsored this resolution introduced by the European Union to call attention to the continuing human rights violations in Iraq, noting that the regime there has conducted a reign of terror against the people of Iraq, has engaged in extensive draining and poisoning of southern marshes, burning of villages, attacking civilian centers with artillery, and maintaining an embargo on shipment of food, fuel,

III - IMPORTANT VOTES

and medicine to northern Iraq. Iraq and Sudan voted against the resolution.

10. Human Rights in Iran

A/Res/48/145

December 20

74(US)-23-51

Expresses concern at the main criticisms made by the Special Representative of the Human Rights Commission, including the high number of executions, cases of torture, the treatment of the Baha'i community, and restrictions on freedom of expression, thought, opinion, and the press; and calls on Iran to investigate and rectify the human rights issues raised by the Special Representative.

The United States cosponsored this resolution introduced by the European Union and worked actively for its passage, noting that Iran continues to be a major abuser of human rights, goes to considerable lengths to conceal its abuses, and obstructs the activities of international human rights monitors.

11. Human Rights in Sudan

A/Res/48/147

December 20

111(US)-13-30

Expresses deep concern at continuing human rights violations, including summary executions, detentions without due process, forced displacement of persons, and torture; and calls on the government of Sudan to explain actions to obstruct the efforts of the Special Rapporteur, especially ill-treatment of those who contacted or attempted to contact him.

The United States introduced this resolution to direct international attention to the dimensions of the human rights problems in Sudan and to provide pressure for improvement. The U.S. Representative said we are gravely concerned by reports of extrajudicial killings, summary executions, disappearances, systematic torture, and arbitrary arrest. He said the United States is appalled that Sudanese officials arrested dissidents who met or tried to meet with the UN's Special Rapporteur on Human Rights.

12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question

A/Res/48/158D

December 20

92-5(US)-51

Reaffirms the need to achieve a peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine, the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict; expresses support for the ongoing peace process and the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements and hopes the process will lead to the

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establishment of a comprehensive, just, and lasting peace; and reaffirms the principles for achievement of a final settlement and comprehensive peace.

The United States voted against this resolution because it lists principles for a final settlement, this being a question that properly belongs in the hands of the governments and peoples of the region. Israel, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia, and the Dominican Republic joined in opposition.

13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries

A/Res/48/182

December 21

164-1(US)-0

Notes commercial bank debt-service reduction agreements of some debtor developing countries; calls on the international community to explore additional measures for commercial debt reduction; urges donors to relieve official development assistance debt of the least developed countries; emphasizes the continued need for developing countries to promote a favorable investment environment; stresses the need for new financial flows to developing countries to support economic reforms; urges support of growth-oriented solutions for developing countries with debt-servicing difficulties.

The United States voted against this resolution because it calls for decisions on debt policy that should be made at the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the Paris Club, not at the General Assembly. The U.S. Representative noted, moreover, that the most crucial element in debt reduction is economic reform, including efforts to attract private capital flows, for which the responsibility rests with the developing countries themselves.

COMPARISON WITH U.S. VOTES

The tables which follow summarize UN member performance at the 48th UNGA in comparison with the United States on the 13 important votes. In these tables, "Identical Votes" is the total number of times the United States and the listed state both voted Yes or No on these issues. "Opposite Votes" is the total number of times the United States voted Yes and the listed state No, or the United States voted No and the listed state Yes. "Abstentions" and "Absences" are totals for the country being compared on these 13 votes. "Voting Coincidence" is calculated by dividing the number of identical votes by the total of identical and opposite votes.

III - IMPORTANT VOTES

The first table lists all UN member states in alphabetical order. The second lists them by identical votes in descending order; those states with the same number of identical votes are further ranked by the number of opposite votes in ascending order. Countries with the same number of both identical votes and opposite votes are listed alphabetically. Subsequent tables are comparisons of UN members by regional and other groupings to which they belong, again ranked in descending order of identical votes.

All Countries (Alphabetical)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Afghanistan	4	5	1	3	44.4%
Albania	8	1	3	1	88.9%
Algeria	6	5	2	0	54.5%
Andorra	2	1	1	9	66.7%
Angola	2	2	5	4	50.0%
Antigua and Barbuda	6	2	4	1	75.0%
Argentina	7	1	5	0	87.5%
Armenia	7	3	3	0	70.0%
Australia	8	2	3	0	80.0%
Austria	9	2	2	0	81.8%
Azerbaijan	5	6	1	1	45.5%
Bahamas	7	3	3	0	70.0%
Bahrain	4	4	0	5	50.0%
Bangladesh	5	5	3	0	50.0%
Barbados	7	3	3	0	70.0%
Belarus	5	1	7	0	83.3%
Belgium	8	2	3	0	80.0%
Belize	6	2	3	2	75.0%
Benin	5	3	4	1	62.5%
Bhutan	5	4	4	0	55.6%
Bolivia	7	4	2	0	63.6%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	3	1	1	8	75.0%
Botswana	7	3	3	0	70.0%
Brazil	6	3	4	0	66.7%
Brunei	3	5	4	1	37.5%
Bulgaria	7	1	5	0	87.5%
Burkina Faso	4	5	3	1	44.4%
Burundi	1	3	5	4	25.0%
Cambodia	3	3	3	4	50.0%

III - IMPORTANT VOTES

All Countries (Alphabetical) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL OPPOSITE ABSTEN-			VOTING	
	VOTES	VOTES	TIONS	ABSENCES	COINCIDENCE
Cameroon	4	2	6	1	66.7%
Canada	8	1	4	0	88.9%
Cape Verde	5	3	1	4	62.5%
Central African Rep.	3	2	5	3	60.0%
Chad	4	4	4	1	50.0%
Chile	8	3	2	0	72.7%
China	1	8	4	0	11.1%
Colombia	6	4	3	0	60.0%
Comoros	4	5	3	1	44.4%
Congo	4	2	3	4	66.7%
Costa Rica	8	4	1	0	66.7%
Cote d'Ivoire	3	1	8	1	75.0%
Croatia	8	1	1	3	88.9%
Cuba	1	8	3	1	11.1%
Cyprus	7	3	3	0	70.0%
Czech Republic	8	1	4	0	88.9%
DPR of Korea	1	8	2	2	11.1%
Denmark	8	1	4	0	88.9%
Djibouti	5	4	0	4	55.6%
Dominica	8	2	3	0	80.0%
Dominican Republic	8	2	2	1	80.0%
Ecuador	8	3	2	0	72.7%
Egypt	6	4	1	2	60.0%
El Salvador	7	3	0	3	70.0%
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	0	13	0.0%
Eritrea	0	1	4	8	0.0%
Estonia	8	1	3	1	88.9%
Ethiopia	3	1	8	1	75.0%
Fiji	7	1	4	1	87.5%
Finland	8	1	4	0	88.9%
France	8	2	3	0	80.0%
Gabon	3	1	5	4	75.0%
Gambia	6	2	2	3	75.0%
Georgia	5	0	3	5	100.0%
Germany	8	1	4	0	88.9%
Ghana	4	2	6	1	66.7%
Greece	8	2	3	0	80.0%
Grenada	5	1	2	5	83.3%
Guatemala	6	4	1	2	60.0%
Guinea	4	3	4	2	57.1%

III - IMPORTANT VOTES

All Countries (Alphabetical) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Guinea-Bissau	5	5	2	1	50.0%
Guyana	7	3	3	0	70.0%
Haiti	6	3	2	2	66.7%
Honduras	6	3	1	3	66.7%
Hungary	8	1	3	1	88.9%
Iceland	8	1	4	0	88.9%
India	3	7	3	0	30.0%
Indonesia	4	8	1	0	33.3%
Iran	3	8	0	2	27.3%
Iraq	2	7	2	2	22.2%
Ireland	8	0	4	1	100.0%
Israel	11	1	1	0	91.7%
Italy	8	1	4	0	88.9%
Jamaica	6	3	4	0	66.7%
Japan	8	1	4	0	88.9%
Jordan	4	5	0	4	44.4%
Kazakhstan	6	1	6	0	85.7%
Kenya	4	2	7	0	66.7%
Kuwait	7	4	1	1	63.6%
Kyrgyzstan	5	1	2	5	83.3%
Laos	2	5	3	3	28.6%
Latvia	9	1	3	0	90.0%
Lebanon	2	5	0	6	28.6%
Lesotho	5	4	4	0	55.6%
Liberia	0	0	0	13	*
Libya	2	8	3	0	20.0%
Liechtenstein	8	2	3	0	80.0%
Lithuania	8	1	2	2	88.9%
Luxembourg	8	1	4	0	88.9%
Madagascar	5	5	0	3	50.0%
Malawi	6	3	3	1	66.7%
Malaysia	4	7	2	0	36.4%
Maldives	5	4	4	0	55.6%
Mali	3	4	5	1	42.9%
Malta	8	2	3	0	80.0%
Marshall Islands	10	1	2	0	90.9%
Mauritania	4	5	4	0	44.4%
Mauritius	8	3	1	1	72.7%
Mexico	6	3	4	0	66.7%
Micronesia	10	1	2	0	90.9%

III - IMPORTANT VOTES

All Countries (Alphabetical) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Moldova	8	1	3	1	88.9%
Monaco	7	2	2	2	77.8%
Mongolia	6	2	1	4	75.0%
Morocco	4	4	1	4	50.0%
Mozambique	3	3	5	2	50.0%
Myanmar	2	6	3	2	25.0%
Namibia	5	6	2	0	45.5%
Nepal	7	2	4	0	77.8%
Netherlands	8	1	4	0	88.9%
New Zealand	7	2	4	0	77.8%
Nicaragua	8	2	3	0	80.0%
Niger	5	5	3	0	50.0%
Nigeria	3	4	6	0	42.9%
Norway	8	2	3	0	80.0%
Oman	4	5	0	4	44.4%
Pakistan	4	7	2	0	36.4%
Panama	8	1	4	0	88.9%
Papua New Guinea	8	2	2	1	80.0%
Paraguay	9	1	2	1	90.0%
Peru	7	3	3	0	70.0%
Philippines	3	5	5	0	37.5%
Poland	7	1	5	0	87.5%
Portugal	8	1	4	0	88.9%
Qatar	4	5	0	4	44.4%
Republic of Korea	6	1	6	0	85.7%
Romania	7	1	4	1	87.5%
Russia	7	1	5	0	87.5%
Rwanda	7	2	4	0	77.8%
St. Kitts and Nevis	0	1	0	12	0.0%
Saint Lucia	6	4	2	1	60.0%
St. Vincent/Grenadines	6	3	3	1	66.7%
Samoa	6	1	2	4	85.7%
San Marino	7	1	2	3	87.5%
Sao Tome and Principe	0	0	0	13	•
Saudi Arabia	6	4	1	2	60.0%
Senegal	4	4	1	4	50.0%
Seychelles	0	0	0	13	•
Sierra Leone	4	4	4	1	50.0%
Singapore	7	2	4	0	77.8%
Slovak Republic	7	1	5	0	87.5%

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All Countries (Alphabetical) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL COMPOSITE ABSTEN-			VOTING	
	VOTES	VOTES	TIONS	ABSENCES	COINCIDENCE
Slovenia	9	1	3	0	90.0%
Solomon Islands	8	0	1	4	100.0%
Somalia	0	0	0	13	•
South Africa	0	0	0	13	•
Spain	8	2	3	0	80.0%
Sri Lanka	4	5	4	0	44.4%
Sudan	3	9	1	0	25.0%
Suriname	7	3	3	0	70.0%
Swaziland	5	3	4	1	62.5%
Sweden	8	2	3	0	80.0%
Syria	3	9	1	0	25.0%
Tajikistan	1	1	1	10	50.0%
Thailand	4	3	6	0	57.1%
TFYR Macedonia	7	1	5	0	87.5%
Togo	3	3	7	0	50.0%
Trinidad and Tobago	6	4	2	1	60.0%
Tunisia	4	5	4	0	44.4%
Turkey	7	3	2	1	70.0%
Turkmenistan	1	2	0	10	33.3%
Uganda	3	5	4	1	37.5%
Ukraine	5	1	7	0	83.3%
United Arab Emirates	5	4	0	4	55.6%
United Kingdom	8	1	4	0	88.9%
U.R. Tanzania	4	6	3	0	40.0%
Uruguay	7	2	4	0	77.8%
Uzbekistan	0	0	0	13	•
Vanuatu	1	1	0	11	50.0%
Venezuela	6	4	3	0	60.0%
Vietnam	1	8	4	0	11.1%
Yemen	4	5	0	4	44.4%
Yugoslavia (S/M)	0	0	0	13	•
Zaire	6	1	1	5	85.7%
Zambia	7	4	2	0	63.6%
Zimbabwe	3	6	4	0	33.3%
Average	5.3	2.9	2.8	2.0	65.1%

III - IMPORTANT VOTES

All Countries (Ranked by Identical Votes)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Israel	11	1	1	0	91.7%
Marshall Islands	10	1	2	0	90.9%
Micronesia	10	1	2	0	90.9%
Latvia	9	1	3	0	90.0%
Paraguay	9	1	2	1	90.0%
Slovenia	9	1	3	0	90.0%
Austria	9	2	2	0	81.8%
Ireland	8	0	4	1	100.0%
Solomon Islands	8	0	1	4	100.0%
Albania	8	1	3	1	88.9%
Canada	8	1	4	0	88.9%
Croatia	8	1	1	3	88.9%
Czech Republic	8	1	4	0	88.9%
Denmark	8	1	4	0	88.9%
Estonia	8	1	3	1	88.9%
Finland	8	1	4	0	88.9%
Germany	8	1	4	0	88.9%
Hungary	8	1	3	1	88.9%
Iceland	8	1	4	0	88.9%
Italy	8	1	4	0	88.9%
Japan	8	1	4	0	88.9%
Lithuania	8	1	2	2	88.9%
Luxembourg	8	1	4	0	88.9%
Moldova	8	1	3	1	88.9%
Netherlands	8	1	4	0	88.9%
Panama	8	1	4	0	88.9%
Portugal	8	1	4	0	88.9%
United Kingdom	8	1	4	0	88.9%
Australia	8	2	3	0	80.0%
Belgium	8	2	3	0	80.0%
Dominica	8	2	3	0	80.0%
Dominican Republic	8	2	2	1	80.0%
France	8	2	3	0	80.0%
Greece	8	2	3	0	80.0%
Liechtenstein	8	2	3	0	80.0%
Malta	8	2	3	0	80.0%
Nicaragua	8	2	3	0	80.0%
Norway	8	2	3	0	80.0%
Papua New Guinea	8	2	2	1	80.0%
Spain	8	2	3	0	80.0%

III - IMPORTANT VOTES

All Countries (Ranked by Identical Votes) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Sweden	8	2	3	0	80.0%
Chile	8	3	2	0	72.7%
Ecuador	8	3	2	0	72.7%
Mauritius	8	3	1	1	72.7%
Costa Rica	8	4	1	0	66.7%
Argentina	7	1	5	0	87.5%
Bulgaria	7	1	5	0	87.5%
Fiji	7	1	4	1	87.5%
Poland	7	1	5	0	87.5%
Romania	7	1	4	1	87.5%
Russia	7	1	5	0	87.5%
San Marino	7	1	2	3	87.5%
Slovak Republic	7	1	5	0	87.5%
TFYR Macedonia	7	1	5	0	87.5%
Monaco	7	2	2	2	77.8%
Nepal	7	2	4	0	77.8%
New Zealand	7	2	4	0	77.8%
Rwanda	7	2	4	0	77.8%
Singapore	7	2	4	0	77.8%
Uruguay	7	2	4	0	77.8%
Armenia	7	3	3	0	70.0%
Bahamas	7	3	3	0	70.0%
Barbados	7	3	3	0	70.0%
Botswana	7	3	3	0	70.0%
Cyprus	7	3	3	0	70.0%
El Salvador	7	3	0	3	70.0%
Guyana	7	3	3	0	70.0%
Peru	7	3	3	0	70.0%
Suriname	7	3	3	0	70.0%
Turkey	7	3	2	1	70.0%
Bolivia	7	4	2	0	63.6%
Kuwait	7	4	1	1	63.6%
Zambia	7	4	2	0	63.6%
Kazakhstan	6	1	6	0	85.7%
Republic of Korea	6	1	6	0	85.7%
Samoa	6	1	2	4	85.7%
Zaire	6	1	1	5	85.7%
Antigua and Barbuda	6	2	4	1	75.0%
Belize	6	2	3	2	75.0%
Gambia	6	2	2	3	75.0%

III - IMPORTANT VOTES

All Countries (Ranked by Identical Votes) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Mongolia	6	2	1	4	75.0%
Brazil	6	3	4	0	66.7%
Haiti	6	3	2	2	66.7%
Honduras	6	3	1	3	66.7%
Jamaica	6	3	4	0	66.7%
Malawi	6	3	3	1	66.7%
Mexico	6	3	4	0	66.7%
St. Vincent-Grenadines	6	3	3	1	66.7%
Colombia	6	4	3	0	60.0%
Egypt	6	4	1	2	60.0%
Guatemala	6	4	1	2	60.0%
Saint Lucia	6	4	2	1	60.0%
Saudi Arabia	6	4	1	2	60.0%
Trinidad and Tobago	6	4	2	1	60.0%
Venezuela	6	4	3	0	60.0%
Algeria	6	5	2	0	54.5%
Georgia	5	0	3	5	100.0%
Belarus	5	1	7	0	83.3%
Grenada	5	1	2	5	83.3%
Kyrgyzstan	5	1	2	5	83.3%
Ukraine	5	1	7	0	83.3%
Benin	5	3	4	1	62.5%
Cape Verde	5	3	1	4	62.5%
Swaziland	5	3	4	1	62.5%
Bhutan	5	4	4	0	55.6%
Djibouti	5	4	0	4	55.6%
Lesotho	5	4	4	0	55.6%
Maldives	5	4	4	0	55.6%
United Arab Emirates	5	4	0	4	55.6%
Bangladesh	5	5	3	0	50.0%
Guinea-Bissau	5	5	2	1	50.0%
Madagascar	5	5	0	3	50.0%
Niger	5	5	3	0	50.0%
Azerbaijan	5	6	1	1	45.5%
Namibia	5	6	2	0	45.5%
Cameroon	4	2	6	1	66.7%
Congo	4	2	3	4	66.7%
Ghana	4	2	6	1	66.7%
Kenya	4	2	7	0	66.7%
Guinea	4	3	4	2	57.1%

III - IMPORTANT VOTES

All Countries (Ranked by Identical Votes) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Thailand	4	3	6	0	57.1%
Bahrain	4	4	0	5	50.0%
Chad	4	4	4	1	50.0%
Morocco	4	4	1	4	50.0%
Senegal	4	4	1	4	50.0%
Sierra Leone	4	4	4	1	50.0%
Afghanistan	4	5	1	3	44.4%
Burkina Faso	4	5	3	1	44.4%
Comoros	4	5	3	1	44.4%
Jordan	4	5	0	4	44.4%
Mauritania	4	5	4	0	44.4%
Oman	4	5	0	4	44.4%
Qatar	4	5	0	4	44.4%
Sri Lanka	4	5	4	0	44.4%
Tunisia	4	5	4	0	44.4%
Yemen	4	5	0	4	44.4%
U.R. Tanzania	4	6	3	0	40.0%
Malaysia	4	7	2	0	36.4%
Pakistan	4	7	2	0	36.4%
Indonesia	4	8	1	0	33.3%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	3	1	1	8	75.0%
Cote d'Ivoire	3	1	8	1	75.0%
Ethiopia	3	1	8	1	75.0%
Gabon	3	1	5	4	75.0%
Central African Rep.	3	2	5	3	60.0%
Cambodia	3	3	3	4	50.0%
Mozambique	3	3	5	2	50.0%
Togo	3	3	7	0	50.0%
Mali	3	4	5	1	42.9%
Nigeria	3	4	6	0	42.9%
Brunei	3	5	4	1	37.5%
Philippines	3	5	5	0	37.5%
Uganda	3	5	4	1	37.5%
Zimbabwe	3	6	4	0	33.3%
India	3	7	3	0	30.0%
Iran	3	8	0	2	27.3%
Sudan	3	9	1	0	25.0%
Syria	3	9	1	0	25.0%
Andorra	2	1	1	9	66.7%
Angola	2	2	5	4	50.0%

III - IMPORTANT VOTES

All Countries (Ranked by Identical Votes) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Laos	2	5	3	3	28.6%
Lebanon	2	5	0	6	28.6%
Myanmar	2	6	3	2	25.0%
Iraq	2	7	2	2	22.2%
Libya	2	8	3	0	20.0%
Tajikistan	1	1	1	10	50.0%
Vanuatu	1	1	0	11	50.0%
Turkmenistan	1	2	0	10	33.3%
Burundi	1	3	5	4	25.0%
China	1	8	4	0	11.1%
Cuba	1	8	3	1	11.1%
DPR of Korea	1	8	2	2	11.1%
Vietnam	1	8	4	0	11.1%
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	0	13	•
Liberia	0	0	0	13	•
Sao Tome-Principe	0	0	0	13	•
Seychelles	0	0	0	13	•
Somalia	0	0	0	13	•
South Africa	0	0	0	13	•
Uzbekistan	0	0	0	13	•
Yugoslavia (S/M)	0	0	0	13	•
Eritrea	0	1	4	8	0.0%
St. Kitts and Nevis	0	1	0	12	0.0%
Average	5.3	2.9	2.8	2.0	65.1%

UN REGIONAL GROUPS

The following tables show the voting coincidence percentage with U.S. votes on the 13 important votes. They list countries by UN regional groups.

III - IMPORTANT VOTES

African Group

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL OPPOSITE ABSTEN-			VOTING	
	VOTES	VOTES	TIONS	ABSENCES	COINCIDENCE
Mauritius	8	3	1	1	72.7%
Rwanda	7	2	4	0	77.8%
Botswana	7	3	3	0	70.0%
Zambia	7	4	2	0	63.6%
Zaire	6	1	1	5	85.7%
Gambia	6	2	2	3	75.0%
Malawi	6	3	3	1	66.7%
Egypt	6	4	1	2	60.0%
Algeria	6	5	2	0	54.5%
Benin	5	3	4	1	62.5%
Cape Verde	5	3	1	4	62.5%
Swaziland	5	3	4	1	62.5%
Djibouti	5	4	0	4	55.6%
Lesotho	5	4	4	0	55.6%
Guinea-Bissau	5	5	2	1	50.0%
Madagascar	5	5	0	3	50.0%
Niger	5	5	3	0	50.0%
Namibia	5	6	2	0	45.5%
Cameroon	4	2	6	1	66.7%
Congo	4	2	3	4	66.7%
Ghana	4	2	6	1	66.7%
Kenya	4	2	7	0	66.7%
Guinea	4	3	4	2	57.1%
Chad	4	4	4	1	50.0%
Morocco	4	4	1	4	50.0%
Senegal	4	4	1	4	50.0%
Sierra Leone	4	4	4	1	50.0%
Burkina Faso	4	5	3	1	44.4%
Comoros	4	5	3	1	44.4%
Mauritania	4	5	4	0	44.4%
Tunisia	4	5	4	0	44.4%
U.R. Tanzania	4	6	3	0	40.0%
Cote d'Ivoire	3	1	8	1	75.0%
Ethiopia	3	1	8	1	75.0%
Gabon	3	1	5	4	75.0%
Central African Rep.	3	2	5	3	60.0%
Mozambique	3	3	5	2	50.0%
Togo	3	3	7	0	50.0%
Mali	3	4	5	1	42.9%
Nigeria	3	4	6	0	42.9%

III - IMPORTANT VOTES

African Group (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING CONCISE
Uganda	3	5	4	1	37.5%
Zimbabwe	3	6	4	0	33.3%
Sudan	3	9	1	0	25.0%
Angola	2	2	5	4	50.0%
Libya	2	8	3	0	20.0%
Burundi	1	3	5	4	25.0%
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	0	13	•
Liberia	0	0	0	13	•
Sao Tome-Principe	0	0	0	13	•
Seychelles	0	0	0	13	•
Somalia	0	0	0	13	•
Eritrea	0	1	4	8	0.0%
Average	3.8	3.3	3.2	2.7	53.7%

Asian Group

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING CONCISE
Marshall Islands	10	1	2	0	90.9%
Micronesia	10	1	2	0	90.9%
Solomon Islands	8	0	1	4	100.0%
Japan	8	1	4	0	88.9%
Papua New Guinea	8	2	2	1	80.0%
Fiji	7	1	4	1	87.5%
Nepal	7	2	4	0	77.8%
Singapore	7	2	4	0	77.8%
Cyprus	7	3	3	0	70.0%
Kuwait	7	4	1	1	63.6%
Kazakhstan	6	1	6	0	85.7%
Republic of Korea	6	1	6	0	85.7%
Samoa	6	1	2	4	85.7%
Mongolia	6	2	1	4	75.0%
Saudi Arabia	6	4	1	2	60.0%
Kyrgyzstan	5	1	2	5	83.3%
Bhutan	5	4	4	0	55.6%
Maldives	5	4	4	0	55.6%
United Arab Emirates	5	4	0	4	55.6%

III - IMPORTANT VOTES

Asian Group (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL OPPOSITE ABSTEN-			VOTING	
	VOTES	VOTES	TIONS	ABSENCES	CONCISE
Bangladesh	5	5	3	0	50.0%
Thailand	4	3	6	0	57.1%
Bahrain	4	4	0	5	50.0%
Afghanistan	4	5	1	3	44.4%
Jordan	4	5	0	4	44.4%
Oman	4	5	0	4	44.4%
Qatar	4	5	0	4	44.4%
Sri Lanka	4	5	4	0	44.4%
Yemen	4	5	0	4	44.4%
Malaysia	4	7	2	0	36.4%
Pakistan	4	7	2	0	36.4%
Indonesia	4	8	1	0	33.3%
Cambodia	3	3	3	4	50.0%
Brunei	3	5	4	1	37.5%
Philippines	3	5	5	0	37.5%
India	3	7	3	0	30.0%
Iran	3	8	0	2	27.3%
Syria	3	9	1	0	25.0%
Laos	2	5	3	3	28.6%
Lebanon	2	5	0	6	28.6%
Myanmar	2	6	3	2	25.0%
Iraq	2	7	2	2	22.2%
Tajikistan	1	1	1	10	50.0%
Vanuatu	1	1	0	11	50.0%
Turkmenistan	1	2	0	10	33.3%
China	1	6	4	0	11.1%
DPR of Korea	1	8	2	2	11.1%
Vietnam	1	8	4	0	11.1%
Uzbekistan	0	0	0	13	.
Average	4.4	4.0	2.2	2.4	52.4%

III - IMPORTANT VOTES

Latin American and Caribbean Group

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL		OPPOSITE		ABSTEN- TIONS	VOTING CONCISENCE
	VOTES	VOTES				
Paraguay	9	1	2	1		90.0%
Panama	8	1	4	0		88.9%
Dominica	8	2	3	0		80.0%
Dominican Republic	8	2	2	1		80.0%
Nicaragua	8	2	3	0		80.0%
Chile	8	3	2	0		72.7%
Ecuador	8	3	2	0		72.7%
Costa Rica	8	4	1	0		66.7%
Argentina	7	1	5	0		87.5%
Uruguay	7	2	4	0		77.8%
Bahamas	7	3	3	0		70.0%
Barbados	7	3	3	0		70.0%
El Salvador	7	3	0	3		70.0%
Guyana	7	3	3	0		70.0%
Peru	7	3	3	0		70.0%
Suriname	7	3	3	0		70.0%
Bolivia	7	4	2	0		63.6%
Antigua and Barbuda	6	2	4	1		75.0%
Belize	6	2	3	2		75.0%
Brazil	6	3	4	0		66.7%
Haiti	6	3	2	2		66.7%
Honduras	6	3	1	3		66.7%
Jamaica	6	3	4	0		66.7%
Mexico	6	3	4	0		66.7%
St. Vincent-Grenadines	6	3	3	1		66.7%
Colombia	6	4	3	0		60.0%
Guatemala	6	4	1	2		60.0%
Saint Lucia	6	4	2	1		60.0%
Trinidad and Tobago	6	4	2	1		60.0%
Venezuela	6	4	3	0		60.0%
Grenada	5	1	2	5		83.3%
Cuba	1	8	3	1		11.1%
St. Kitts and Nevis	0	1	0	12		0.0%
Average	6.4	2.9	2.6	1.1		69.1%

III - IMPORTANT VOTES

Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL OPPOSITE ABSTEN-			VOTING	
	VOTES	VOTES	TIONS	ABSENCES	COINCIDENCE
Austria	9	2	2	0	81.8%
Ireland	8	0	4	1	100.0%
Canada	8	1	4	0	88.9%
Denmark	8	1	4	0	88.9%
Finland	8	1	4	0	88.9%
Germany	8	1	4	0	88.9%
Iceland	8	1	4	0	88.9%
Italy	8	1	4	0	88.9%
Luxembourg	8	1	4	0	88.9%
Netherlands	8	1	4	0	88.9%
Portugal	8	1	4	0	88.9%
United Kingdom	8	1	4	0	88.9%
Australia	8	2	3	0	80.0%
Belgium	8	2	3	0	80.0%
France	8	2	3	0	80.0%
Greece	8	2	3	0	80.0%
Liechtenstein	8	2	3	0	80.0%
Malta	8	2	3	0	80.0%
Norway	8	2	3	0	80.0%
Spain	8	2	3	0	80.0%
Sweden	8	2	3	0	80.0%
San Marino	7	1	2	3	87.5%
Monaco	7	2	2	2	77.8%
New Zealand	7	2	4	0	77.8%
Turkey	7	3	2	1	70.0%
Andorra	2	1	1	9	66.7%
Average	7.7	1.5	3.2	0.6	83.6%

Eastern European Group

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL OPPOSITE ABSTEN-			VOTING	
	VOTES	VOTES	TIONS	ABSENCES	COINCIDENCE
Latvia	9	1	3	0	90.0%
Slovenia	9	1	3	0	90.0%
Albania	8	1	3	1	88.9%
Croatia	8	1	1	3	88.9%
Czech Republic	8	1	4	0	88.9%

III - IMPORTANT VOTES

Eastern European Group (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL		OPPOSITE		ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
	VOTES	VOTES	VOTES	VOTES			
Estonia	8	1	3	1			88.9%
Hungary	8	1	3	1			88.9%
Lithuania	8	1	2	2			88.9%
Moldova	8	1	3	1			88.9%
Bulgaria	7	1	5	0			87.5%
Poland	7	1	5	0			87.5%
Romania	7	1	4	1			87.5%
Russia	7	1	5	0			87.5%
Slovak Republic	7	1	5	0			87.5%
TFYR Macedonia	7	1	5	0			87.5%
Armenia	7	3	3	0			70.0%
Georgia	5	0	3	5			100.0%
Belarus	5	1	7	0			83.3%
Ukraine	5	1	7	0			83.3%
Azerbaijan	5	6	1	1			45.5%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	3	1	1	8			75.0%
Yugoslavia (S/M)	0	0	0	13			•
Average	6.6	1.2	3.5	1.7			84.4%

OTHER GROUPINGS

The following tables show percentage of coincidence with U.S. votes for other major groups, in rank order by identical votes.

Arab Group

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL		OPPOSITE		ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
	VOTES	VOTES	VOTES	VOTES			
Kuwait	7	4	1	1			63.6%
Egypt	6	4	1	2			60.0%
Saudi Arabia	6	4	1	2			60.0%
Algeria	6	5	2	0			54.5%
Djibouti	5	4	0	4			55.6%
United Arab Emirates	5	4	0	4			55.6%
Bahrain	4	4	0	5			50.0%
Morocco	4	4	1	4			50.0%

III - IMPORTANT VOTES

Arab Group (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Jordan	4	5	0	4	44.4%
Mauritania	4	5	4	0	44.4%
Oman	4	5	0	4	44.4%
Qatar	4	5	0	4	44.4%
Tunisia	4	5	4	0	44.4%
Yemen	4	5	0	4	44.4%
Sudan	3	9	1	0	25.0%
Syria	3	9	1	0	25.0%
Lebanon	2	5	0	6	28.6%
Iraq	2	7	2	2	22.2%
Libya	2	8	3	0	20.0%
Somalia	0	0	0	13	•
Average	4.0	5.1	1.1	3.0	43.9%

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Singapore	7	2	4	0	77.8%
Thailand	4	3	6	0	57.1%
Malaysia	4	7	2	0	36.4%
Indonesia	4	8	1	0	33.3%
Brunei	3	5	4	1	37.5%
Philippines	3	5	5	0	37.5%
Average	4.2	5.0	3.7	0.2	45.5%

European Union (formerly European Community)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Ireland	8	0	4	1	100.0%
Denmark	8	1	4	0	88.9%
Germany	8	1	4	0	88.9%

III - IMPORTANT VOTES

European Union (formerly European Community) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Italy	8	1	4	0	88.9%
Luxembourg	8	1	4	0	88.9%
Netherlands	8	1	4	0	88.9%
Portugal	8	1	4	0	88.9%
United Kingdom	8	1	4	0	88.9%
Belgium	8	2	3	0	80.0%
France	8	2	3	0	80.0%
Greece	8	2	3	0	80.0%
Spain	8	2	3	0	80.0%
Average	8.0	1.3	3.7	0.1	86.5%

Islamic Conference

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Albania	8	1	3	1	88.9%
Turkey	7	3	2	1	70.0%
Kuwait	7	4	1	1	63.6%
Gambia	6	2	2	3	75.0%
Egypt	6	4	1	2	60.0%
Saudi Arabia	6	4	1	2	60.0%
Algeria	6	5	2	0	54.5%
Kyrgyzstan	5	1	2	5	83.3%
Benin	5	3	4	1	62.5%
Djibouti	5	4	0	4	55.6%
Maldives	5	4	4	0	55.6%
United Arab Emirates	5	4	0	4	55.6%
Bangladesh	5	5	3	0	50.0%
Guinea-Bissau	5	5	2	1	50.0%
Niger	5	5	3	0	50.0%
Azerbaijan	5	6	1	1	45.5%
Cameroon	4	2	6	1	66.7%
Guinea	4	3	4	2	57.1%
Bahrain	4	4	0	5	50.0%
Chad	4	4	4	1	50.0%
Morocco	4	4	1	4	50.0%
Senegal	4	4	1	4	50.0%

III - IMPORTANT VOTES

Islamic Conference (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Sierra Leone	4	4	4	1	50.0%
Afghanistan	4	5	1	3	44.4%
Burkina Faso	4	5	3	1	44.4%
Comoros	4	5	3	1	44.4%
Jordan	4	5	0	4	44.4%
Mauritania	4	5	4	0	44.4%
Oman	4	5	0	4	44.4%
Qatar	4	5	0	4	44.4%
Tunisia	4	5	4	0	44.4%
Yemen	4	5	0	4	44.4%
U.R. Tanzania	4	6	3	0	40.0%
Malaysia	4	7	2	0	36.4%
Pakistan	4	7	2	0	36.4%
Indonesia	4	8	1	0	33.3%
Gabon	3	1	5	4	75.0%
Mali	3	4	5	1	42.9%
Nigeria	3	4	6	0	42.9%
Brunei	3	5	4	1	37.5%
Uganda	3	5	4	1	37.5%
Iran	3	8	0	2	27.3%
Sudan	3	9	1	0	25.0%
Syria	3	9	1	0	25.0%
Lebanon	2	5	0	6	28.6%
Iraq	2	7	2	2	22.2%
Libya	2	8	3	0	20.0%
Tajikistan	1	1	1	10	50.0%
Turkmenistan	1	2	0	10	33.3%
Somalia	0	0	0	13	*
Average	4.1	4.5	2.1	2.3	47.3%

Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Panama	8	1	4	0	88.9%
Malta	8	2	3	0	80.0%
Nicaragua	8	2	3	0	80.0%

III - IMPORTANT VOTES

Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Papua New Guinea	8	2	2	1	80.0%
Chile	8	3	2	0	72.7%
Ecuador	8	3	2	0	72.7%
Mauritius	8	3	1	1	72.7%
Nepal	7	2	4	0	77.8%
Rwanda	7	2	4	0	77.8%
Singapore	7	2	4	0	77.8%
Bahamas	7	3	3	0	70.0%
Barbados	7	3	3	0	70.0%
Botswana	7	3	3	0	70.0%
Cyprus	7	3	3	0	70.0%
Guyana	7	3	3	0	70.0%
Peru	7	3	3	0	70.0%
Suriname	7	3	3	0	70.0%
Bolivia	7	4	2	0	63.6%
Kuwait	7	4	1	1	63.6%
Zambia	7	4	2	0	63.6%
Zaire	6	1	1	5	85.7%
Belize	6	2	3	2	75.0%
Gambia	6	2	2	3	75.0%
Mongolia	6	2	1	4	75.0%
Honduras	6	3	1	3	66.7%
Jamaica	6	3	4	0	66.7%
Malawi	6	3	3	1	66.7%
Colombia	6	4	3	0	60.0%
Egypt	6	4	1	2	60.0%
Guatemala	6	4	1	2	60.0%
Saint Lucia	6	4	2	1	60.0%
Saudi Arabia	6	4	1	2	60.0%
Trinidad and Tobago	6	4	2	1	60.0%
Venezuela	6	4	3	0	60.0%
Algeria	6	5	2	0	54.5%
Grenada	5	1	2	5	83.3%
Benin	5	3	4	1	62.5%
Cape Verde	5	3	1	4	62.5%
Swaziland	5	3	4	1	62.5%
Bhutan	5	4	4	0	55.6%
Djibouti	5	4	0	4	55.6%
Lesotho	5	4	4	0	55.6%
Maldives	5	4	4	0	55.6%

III - IMPORTANT VOTES

Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
United Arab Emirates	5	4	0	4	55.6%
Bangladesh	5	5	3	0	50.0%
Guinea-Bissau	5	5	2	1	50.0%
Madagascar	5	5	0	3	50.0%
Niger	5	5	3	0	50.0%
Namibia	5	6	2	0	45.5%
Cameroon	4	2	6	1	66.7%
Congo	4	2	3	4	66.7%
Ghana	4	2	6	1	66.7%
Kenya	4	2	7	0	66.7%
Guinea	4	3	4	2	57.1%
Thailand	4	3	6	0	57.1%
Bahrain	4	4	0	5	50.0%
Chad	4	4	4	1	50.0%
Morocco	4	4	1	4	50.0%
Senegal	4	4	1	4	50.0%
Sierra Leone	4	4	4	1	50.0%
Afghanistan	4	5	1	3	44.4%
Burkina Faso	4	5	3	1	44.4%
Comoros	4	5	3	1	44.4%
Jordan	4	5	0	4	44.4%
Mauritania	4	5	4	0	44.4%
Oman	4	5	0	4	44.4%
Qatar	4	5	0	4	44.4%
Sri Lanka	4	5	4	0	44.4%
Tunisia	4	5	4	0	44.4%
Yemen	4	5	0	4	44.4%
U.R. Tanzania	4	6	3	0	40.0%
Malaysia	4	7	2	0	36.4%
Pakistan	4	7	2	0	36.4%
Indonesia	4	8	1	0	33.3%
Cote d'Ivoire	3	1	8	1	75.0%
Ethiopia	3	1	8	1	75.0%
Gabon	3	1	5	4	75.0%
Central African Republic ...	3	2	5	3	60.0%
Cambodia	3	3	3	4	50.0%
Mozambique	3	3	5	2	50.0%
Togo	3	3	7	0	50.0%
Mali	3	4	5	1	42.9%
Nigeria	3	4	6	0	42.9%

III - IMPORTANT VOTES

Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL		OPPOSITE		ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING CONCISE
	VOTES	VOTES	VOTES	VOTES			
Brunei	3	5	4	1			37.5%
Philippines	3	5	5	0			37.5%
Uganda	3	5	4	1			37.5%
Zimbabwe	3	6	4	0			33.3%
India	3	7	3	0			30.0%
Iran	3	8	0	2			27.3%
Sudan	3	9	1	0			25.0%
Syria	3	9	1	0			25.0%
Angola	2	2	5	4			50.0%
Laos	2	5	3	3			28.6%
Lebanon	2	5	0	6			28.6%
Myanmar (Burma)	2	6	3	2			25.0%
Iraq	2	7	2	2			22.2%
Libya	2	8	3	0			20.0%
Vanuatu	1	1	0	11			50.0%
Burundi	1	3	5	4			25.0%
Cuba	1	8	3	1			11.1%
DPR of Korea	1	8	2	2			11.1%
Vietnam	1	8	4	0			11.1%
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	0	13			0.0%
Liberia	0	0	0	13			0.0%
Sao Tome and Principe	0	0	0	13			0.0%
Seychelles	0	0	0	13			0.0%
Somalia	0	0	0	13			0.0%
Uzbekistan	0	0	0	13			0.0%
Yugoslavia (S/M)	0	0	0	13			0.0%
Average	4.4	3.8	2.7	2.2			53.7%

III - IMPORTANT VOTES

Nordic Group

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING CONCISE
Denmark	8	1	4	0	88.9%
Finland	8	1	4	0	88.9%
Iceland	8	1	4	0	88.9%
Norway	8	2	3	0	80.0%
Sweden	8	2	3	0	80.0%
Average	8.0	1.4	3.6	0.0	85.1%

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING CONCISE
Canada	8	1	4	0	88.9%
Denmark	8	1	4	0	88.9%
Germany	8	1	4	0	88.9%
Iceland	8	1	4	0	88.9%
Italy	8	1	4	0	88.9%
Luxembourg	8	1	4	0	88.9%
Netherlands	8	1	4	0	88.9%
Portugal	8	1	4	0	88.9%
United Kingdom	8	1	4	0	88.9%
Belgium	8	2	3	0	80.0%
France	8	2	3	0	80.0%
Greece	8	2	3	0	80.0%
Norway	8	2	3	0	80.0%
Spain	8	2	3	0	80.0%
Turkey	7	3	2	1	70.0%
Average	7.9	1.5	3.5	0.1	84.4%

III - IMPORTANT VOTES

COMPARISON OF IMPORTANT AND OVERALL VOTES

The following table shows voting coincidence percentage with U.S. votes for both important votes and all plenary votes, in a side-by-side comparison.

Comparison of Important and Overall Votes

COUNTRY	IMPORTANT VOTES			OVERALL VOTES		
	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	PER CENT	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	PER CENT
Alghanistan	4	5	44.4%	16	35	31.4%
Albania	8	1	88.9%	21	5	80.8%
Algeria	6	5	54.5%	12	40	23.1%
Andorra	2	1	66.7%	12	2	85.7%
Angola	2	2	50.0%	9	32	22.0%
Antigua/Barbuda	6	2	75.0%	13	34	27.7%
Argentina	7	1	87.5%	21	18	53.8%
Armenia	7	3	70.0%	21	22	48.8%
Australia	8	2	80.0%	24	19	55.8%
Austria	9	2	81.8%	26	15	63.4%
Azerbaijan	5	6	45.5%	14	26	35.0%
Bahamas	7	3	70.0%	17	36	32.1%
Bahrain	4	4	50.0%	16	38	29.6%
Bangladesh	5	5	50.0%	13	39	25.0%
Barbados	7	3	70.0%	18	35	34.0%
Belarus	5	1	83.3%	14	23	37.8%
Belgium	8	2	80.0%	29	11	72.5%
Belize	6	2	75.0%	18	32	36.0%
Benin	5	3	62.5%	15	36	29.4%
Bhutan	5	4	55.6%	16	40	28.6%
Bolivia	7	4	63.6%	18	36	33.3%
Bosnia-Herzegovina ..	3	1	75.0%	8	15	34.8%
Botswana	7	3	70.0%	14	35	28.6%
Brazil	6	3	66.7%	14	36	28.0%
Brunei	3	5	37.5%	12	40	23.1%
Bulgaria	7	1	87.5%	27	11	71.1%
Burkina Faso	4	5	44.4%	15	40	27.3%
Burundi	1	3	25.0%	7	23	23.3%
Cambodia	3	3	50.0%	10	24	29.4%
Cameroon	4	2	66.7%	15	33	31.3%
Canada	8	1	88.9%	28	14	66.7%

III - IMPORTANT VOTES

Comparison of Important and Overall Votes (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IMPORTANT VOTES			OVERALL VOTES		
	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	PER CENT	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	PER CENT
Cape Verde	5	3	62.5%	12	38	24.0%
Central African Rep. ..	3	2	60.0%	10	25	28.6%
Chad	4	4	50.0%	11	38	22.4%
Chile	8	3	72.7%	19	37	33.9%
China	1	8	11.1%	5	42	10.6%
Colombia	6	4	60.0%	13	39	25.0%
Comoros	4	5	44.4%	11	37	22.9%
Congo	4	2	66.7%	10	32	23.8%
Costa Rica	8	4	66.7%	20	36	35.7%
Cote d'Ivoire	3	1	75.0%	13	35	27.1%
Croatia	8	1	88.9%	21	4	84.0%
Cuba	1	8	11.1%	3	45	6.3%
Cyprus	7	3	70.0%	17	35	32.7%
Czech Republic	8	1	88.9%	28	12	70.0%
DPR of Korea	1	8	11.1%	4	47	7.8%
Denmark	8	1	88.9%	27	13	67.5%
Djibouti	5	4	55.6%	14	38	26.9%
Dominica	8	2	80.0%	18	25	41.9%
Dominican Republic ..	8	2	80.0%	17	29	37.0%
Ecuador	8	3	72.7%	17	38	30.9%
Egypt	6	4	60.0%	11	37	22.9%
El Salvador	7	3	70.0%	11	25	30.6%
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eritrea	0	1	0.0%	0	2	0.0%
Estonia	8	1	88.9%	24	10	70.6%
Ethiopia	3	1	75.0%	12	32	27.3%
Fiji	7	1	87.5%	19	26	42.2%
Finland	8	1	88.9%	27	12	69.2%
France	8	2	80.0%	32	13	71.1%
Gabon	3	1	75.0%	9	28	24.3%
Gambia	6	2	75.0%	13	30	26.5%
Georgia	5	0	100.0%	16	5	76.2%
Germany	8	1	88.9%	29	10	74.4%
Ghana	4	2	66.7%	9	35	20.5%
Greece	8	2	80.0%	24	17	58.5%
Grenada	5	1	83.3%	12	29	29.3%
Guatemala	6	4	60.0%	18	37	32.7%
Guinea	4	3	57.1%	12	32	27.3%
Guinea-Bissau	5	5	50.0%	11	39	22.0%

III - IMPORTANT VOTES

Comparison of Important and Overall Votes (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IMPORTANT VOTES			OVERALL VOTES		
	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	PER CENT	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	PER CENT
Guyana	7	3	70.0%	18	36	33.3%
Haiti	6	3	66.7%	12	37	24.5%
Honduras	6	3	66.7%	14	35	28.6%
Hungary	8	1	88.9%	27	11	71.1%
Iceland	8	1	88.9%	27	13	67.5%
India	3	7	30.0%	8	43	15.7%
Indonesia	4	8	33.3%	10	43	18.9%
Iran	3	8	27.3%	10	43	18.9%
Iraq	2	7	22.2%	6	43	12.2%
Ireland	8	0	100.0%	25	13	65.8%
Israel	11	1	91.7%	43	3	93.5%
Italy	8	1	88.9%	28	10	73.7%
Jamaica	6	3	66.7%	16	34	32.0%
Japan	8	1	88.9%	25	13	65.8%
Jordan	4	5	44.4%	11	39	22.0%
Kazakhstan	6	1	85.7%	18	21	46.2%
Kenya	4	2	66.7%	15	32	31.9%
Kuwait	7	4	63.6%	19	36	34.5%
Kyrgyzstan	5	1	83.3%	12	11	52.2%
Laos	2	5	28.6%	5	36	12.2%
Latvia	9	1	90.0%	25	13	65.8%
Lebanon	2	5	28.6%	7	33	17.5%
Lesotho	5	4	55.6%	12	37	24.5%
Liberia	0	0	•	0	0	•
Libya	2	8	20.0%	6	43	12.2%
Liechtenstein	8	2	80.0%	25	14	64.1%
Lithuania	8	1	88.9%	24	11	68.6%
Luxembourg	8	1	88.9%	29	10	74.4%
Madagascar	5	5	50.0%	11	37	22.9%
Malawi	6	3	66.7%	13	36	26.5%
Malaysia	4	7	36.4%	11	42	20.8%
Maldives	5	4	55.6%	17	38	30.9%
Mali	3	4	42.9%	10	37	21.3%
Malta	8	2	80.0%	24	16	60.0%
Marshall Islands	10	1	90.9%	24	19	55.8%
Mauritania	4	5	44.4%	9	40	18.4%
Mauritius	8	3	72.7%	19	38	33.3%
Mexico	6	3	66.7%	15	38	28.3%
Micronesia	10	1	90.9%	22	18	55.0%

III - IMPORTANT VOTES

Comparison of Important and Overall Votes (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IMPORTANT VOTES			OVERALL VOTES		
	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	PER CENT	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	PER CENT
Moldova	8	1	88.9%	25	11	69.4%
Monaco	7	2	77.8%	22	4	84.6%
Mongolia	6	2	75.0%	16	36	30.8%
Morocco	4	4	50.0%	13	36	26.5%
Mozambique	3	3	50.0%	10	32	23.8%
Myanmar (Burma)	2	6	25.0%	9	40	18.4%
Namibia	5	6	45.5%	12	40	23.1%
Nepal	7	2	77.8%	18	37	32.7%
Netherlands	8	1	88.9%	29	10	74.4%
New Zealand	7	2	77.8%	23	19	54.8%
Nicaragua	8	2	80.0%	19	35	35.2%
Niger	5	5	50.0%	16	39	29.1%
Nigeria	3	4	42.9%	13	36	26.5%
Norway	8	2	80.0%	27	13	67.5%
Oman	4	5	44.4%	16	39	29.1%
Pakistan	4	7	36.4%	15	42	26.3%
Panama	8	1	88.9%	22	28	44.0%
Papua New Guinea	8	2	80.0%	19	30	38.8%
Paraguay	9	1	90.0%	20	24	45.5%
Peru	7	3	70.0%	17	37	31.5%
Philippines	3	5	37.5%	8	39	17.0%
Poland	7	1	87.5%	26	12	68.4%
Portugal	8	1	88.9%	27	12	69.2%
Qatar	4	5	44.4%	16	38	29.6%
Republic of Korea	6	1	85.7%	19	24	44.2%
Romania	7	1	87.5%	25	10	71.4%
Russia	7	1	87.5%	24	11	68.6%
Rwanda	7	2	77.8%	16	37	30.2%
St. Kitts and Nevis	0	1	0.0%	0	1	0.0%
Saint Lucia	6	4	60.0%	13	38	25.5%
St. Vincent-Grenadines	6	3	66.7%	13	37	26.0%
Samoa	6	1	85.7%	15	16	48.4%
San Marino	7	1	87.5%	19	7	73.1%
Sao Tome-Principe	0	0	•	0	0	•
Saudi Arabia	6	4	60.0%	16	37	30.2%
Senegal	4	4	50.0%	11	36	23.4%
Seychelles	0	0	0.0%	2	9	20.0%
Sierra Leone	4	4	50.0%	15	36	27.8%
Singapore	7	2	77.8%	18	36	33.3%

III - IMPORTANT VOTES

Comparison of Important and Overall Votes (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IMPORTANT VOTES			OVERALL VOTES		
	IDENT- ICAL VOTES	OPPO- SITE VOTES	PER CENT	IDENT- ICAL VOTES	OPPO- SITE VOTES	PER CENT
Slovak Republic	7	1	87.5%	24	10	70.6%
Slovenia	9	1	90.0%	23	12	65.7%
Solomon Islands	8	0	100.0%	15	11	57.7%
Somalia	0	0	•	0	0	•
South Africa	0	0	•	0	0	•
Spain	8	2	80.0%	25	17	59.5%
Sri Lanka	4	5	44.4%	14	40	25.9%
Sudan	3	9	25.0%	11	44	20.0%
Suriname	7	3	70.0%	18	38	32.1%
Swaziland	5	3	62.5%	12	30	28.6%
Sweden	8	2	80.0%	26	16	61.9%
Syria	3	9	25.0%	7	44	13.7%
Tajikistan	1	1	50.0%	4	9	30.8%
Thailand	4	3	57.1%	8	38	17.4%
TFYR Macedonia	7	1	87.5%	19	21	47.5%
Togo	3	3	50.0%	9	38	19.1%
Trinidad and Tobago ..	6	4	60.0%	13	38	25.5%
Tunisia	4	5	44.4%	13	39	25.0%
Turkey	7	3	70.0%	24	18	57.1%
Turkmenistan	1	2	33.3%	8	12	40.0%
Uganda	3	5	37.5%	8	35	18.6%
Ukraine	5	1	83.3%	19	27	41.3%
United Arab Emirates	5	4	55.6%	17	39	30.4%
United Kingdom	8	1	88.9%	36	9	80.0%
U.R. Tanzania	4	6	40.0%	9	40	18.4%
Uruguay	7	2	77.8%	18	30	37.5%
Uzbekistan	0	0	•	0	0	•
Vanuatu	1	1	50.0%	5	1	83.3%
Venezuela	6	4	60.0%	16	38	29.6%
Vietnam	1	8	11.1%	3	43	6.5%
Yemen	4	5	44.4%	10	40	20.0%
Yugoslavia (S/M)	0	0	•	0	0	•
Zaire	6	1	85.7%	13	23	36.1%
Zambia	7	4	63.6%	13	23	36.1%
Zimbabwe	3	6	33.3%	9	40	18.4%
Average	5.3	2.9	65.1%	15.5	26.6	36.8%

IV: GENERAL ASSEMBLY -- CONSENSUS ACTIONS

Of the 281 resolutions adopted by the 48th UNGA in 1993, 217 (77.2%) were by consensus. In addition, 61 of 67 decisions were adopted by consensus. Combining resolutions and decisions, the percentage of those adopted by consensus was almost 80%. The percentage of resolutions adopted by consensus has thus once again made a notable increase, after the plateau of the past three years, and is significantly greater than in all the earlier years since these reports have been compiled. The number of plenary votes has dropped considerably in the past few years. The number of plenary votes on resolutions and decisions is less than half the total six years earlier at the 42nd UNGA.

The following table illustrates these developments:

Resolutions and Decisions

UNGA	Votes	Consensus	Total	Percentage Consensus
48th	78	278	348	79.9%
47th	78	265	343	77.3%
46th	76	272	348	78.2%
45th	90	297	387	76.7%
44th	119	272	391	69.6%
43rd	138	245	383	64.0%
42nd	154	224	378	60.6%

The important resolutions listed and discussed below were achieved by consensus at the 48th UNGA. All were selected on the same basis used in determining important votes discussed in Section III above, i.e., they were "issues which directly affected United States interests and on which the United States lobbied intensively."

This section has two parts. The first lists and describes the 23 important consensus resolutions adopted at the 48th UNGA. The second statistically incorporates these important consensus resolutions with important votes at the 48th UNGA to provide a different perspective on the degree of support for U.S. positions at the United Nations.

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IMPORTANT CONSENSUS RESOLUTIONS

The following 23 consensus agreements are identified by shortened titles. Each listing provides the resolution number, date of adoption, a summary description, and an explanation of the U.S. position. The resolutions are listed in the chronological order of adoption.

1. Lifting Sanctions on South Africa

A/Res/48/1 October 8

Decides that all provisions adopted by the General Assembly relating to prohibitions or restrictions on economic relations with South Africa, including the areas of trade, investment, finance, travel, and transportation, shall cease to have effect as of the date of adoption of this resolution; and decides that all provisions adopted by the General Assembly relating to the imposition of an oil embargo on South Africa shall cease to have effect as of the date the Transitional Executive Council becomes operational.

The United States joined in consensus adoption of this resolution because progress had been made in South Africa toward establishment of a non-racial democratic government.

2. Narcotic Drugs

A/Res/48/12 October 28

Renews its commitment to further strengthen international cooperation and substantially increase efforts against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic, and distribution of narcotics and psychotropic substances.

Reflecting considerable U.S. input in the negotiations, this resolution reaffirms the commitment of the UN system and member states to address the illicit traffic in drugs and the drug problems within member states.

3. Israeli Credentials

A/Res/48/13 October 29

Approves the report of the Credentials Committee, which accepts the credentials of the representatives of the states listed in the Secretary General's memorandum, including Israel.

This marks the first time since 1982 that the credentials of Israel were accepted without a challenge.

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4. Composition of the Security Council

A/Res/48/26

December 3

Decides to establish an open-ended working group to consider all aspects of the question of an increase in the membership of the Security Council, and other matters related to the Security Council.

The United States, a leading proponent of adjusting the Council to reflect the political, economic, and security realities of today's world, supported this resolution. While noting that it is appropriate for the Council to reflect the many changes in the world in the 30 years since its membership was last adjusted in 1965, the United States cautioned that care should be taken to ensure the Council's continued capacity and effectiveness.

5. Comprehensive Review of UN Peacekeeping Operations

A/Res/48/42

December 10

Notes with appreciation the initiative of the Secretary General in establishing a stand-by forces planning team in order to clarify capabilities that states can make available for peacekeeping operations; encourages member states to develop arrangements to participate in such operations; calls upon the Secretary General to develop data banks of resources, including civilian personnel, that states can provide; stresses the need for resources for the start-up phase of operations and suggests the development of a reserve of such equipment; requests that the Secretary General improve financial control mechanisms; notes the importance for the Security Council to be aware of availability and cost of resources before it establishes new peacekeeping operations; welcomes the creation of the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund; suggests that the Security Council and the Secretary General should analyze a situation very carefully before establishment of a peacekeeping operation and that a realistic mandate should be formulated -- including clear objectives and a time-frame for resolution of the problem; stresses the importance of coordinating all aspects of an operation's planning process; welcomes the establishment of a 24-hour/7-day-a-week situation center with standardized communications and information management systems; welcomes the efforts of the Secretary General to strengthen the Secretariat's capability to secure and analyze all relevant information; recalls the importance of the use of preventive deployment and of demilitarized zones to prevent conflicts; urges all member states to provide support and to ensure the safety of peacekeeping personnel on their territory; and requests that the Secretary General take steps to improve the security of UN peacekeepers in the field.

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Through this omnibus peacekeeping resolution, which reflects substantial U.S. input, member states express the importance they attach to improving the planning, functioning, and financing of UN peacekeeping operations.

6. Coordination of UN Humanitarian Emergency Assistance

A/Res/48/57

December 14

Stresses the need for improved coordination in coherent and timely response to humanitarian emergencies; stresses that the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, under the leadership of the Emergency Relief Coordinator, should serve as the primary mechanism for inter-agency coordination; stresses also the necessity of accelerating the development of an emergency information system to collect and disseminate timely information on humanitarian emergencies; recognizes the need to increase the resources available to the Central Emergency Revolving Fund; and requests that the Inter-Agency Standing Committee agree on the best means to ensure adequate resources for rapid response coordination, including the provision of resources that could be drawn on by the Emergency Relief Coordinator in the initial stage of an emergency.

Adoption of this resolution achieves the two principal U.S. goals for humanitarian assistance in the General Assembly: improvement of the information system of the UN's Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA), and access for DHA to funds for rapid response coordination in the field. The United States cosponsored this resolution.

7. UN Initiative on Opportunity and Participation

A/Res/48/60

December 14

Decides that an hoc panel of experts, to be known as the UN Panel on Opportunity and Participation, shall be appointed to conduct a comprehensive study on opportunity and participation for the economic and social advancement of all peoples, with particular reference to the economies of developing countries; requests that the Secretary General appoint the members of the Panel from lists of experts within the UN system, so that they will commence their study as early as possible in 1994 in order to prepare a report in time for consideration by the General Assembly at its 50th session in 1995; and requests that the Secretary General submit a progress report to the General Assembly at its 49th session.

The United States joined in consensus on this resolution because it calls for investigation of bureaucratic and other barriers to participation

by average people in their economies, thus encouraging "participatory" development.

8. Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty

A/Res/48/70 December 16

Endorses the decision by the Conference on Disarmament to negotiate a universal and effectively verifiable comprehensive test-ban treaty.

The United States, Russia, and over 150 other countries cosponsored this resolution.

9. Moratorium on Export of Land Mines

A/Res/48/75K December 16

Calls upon states to agree to and implement a moratorium on the export of anti-personnel mines that pose grave dangers to civilian populations.

The United States introduced this resolution, with 66 cosponsors as a first step in the U.S. effort to address the devastating consequences of the indiscriminate use of such mines.

10. Ban on Production of Fissile Material

A/Res/48/75L December 16

Recommends the negotiation of a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

The United States cosponsored this resolution because it is an important new step in the U.S. effort to stem the proliferation of nuclear arms.

11. Prevention of Smuggling of Aliens

A/Res/48/102 December 20

Condemns the practice of alien smuggling in violation of international and national law and without regard for the safety and well-being and human rights of the migrants; and urges states to take appropriate steps to frustrate the activities of alien smugglers, and thus to protect would-be migrants from loss of life and from exploitation.

The United States drafted and introduced this resolution to prevent "a new slave trade" in which persons pay criminal organizations to arrange for their illegal transport to another country for economic

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advantage, are exploited by the smugglers after their arrival, and the smugglers' profits are used to finance other criminal activities.

12. High Commissioner for Human Rights

A/Res/48/141 December 20

Decides to create the post of High Commissioner for Human Rights at the Under Secretary General level, to be appointed by the Secretary General and approved by the General Assembly; decides that the High Commissioner will have the principal responsibility for UN human rights activities; and decides that the High Commissioner's responsibilities shall be: promoting and protecting human rights; playing an active role in removing current obstacles to full realization of human rights; preventing continuation of human rights violations throughout the world; enhancing international cooperation for protection of human rights; streamlining UN machinery in the field of human rights; and providing overall supervision of the Center for Human Rights.

The result of a U.S. initiative, this resolution represents achievement of one of the principal U.S. goals at the General Assembly. Creation of this office is a major milestone for world human rights, an affirmation by the United Nations of an enduring U.S. foreign policy goal, and a global triumph for individual rights and fundamental freedoms.

13. Human Rights in Somalia

A/Res/48/146 December 20

Urges all Somalis to work together toward peace and security in Somalia and to guarantee the protection of all human rights; calls upon all parties to protect civilians, UN personnel, and humanitarian relief workers from being killed, tortured, or arbitrarily detained; and requests that, following restoration of political stability and security in Somalia, the Commission on Human Rights consider establishing a group of independent human rights monitors funded from within existing UN resources to receive complaints and collect and investigate reports of violations of human rights in an effort to prevent human rights violations.

The United States introduced this resolution, with over 40 cosponsors, to highlight human rights abuses in Somalia, exert public pressure to stop them, and provide a mechanism to monitor and facilitate ending them when political stability is restored.

14. Human Rights in Myanmar (Burma)

A/Res/48/150

December 20

Deplores the continued violations of human rights in Myanmar; urges the Government of Myanmar to restore democracy; notes with concern that no evident progress has been made toward turning over power to a freely elected civilian government; notes with concern that most of the representatives duly elected in 1990 have been excluded from participating in the meetings of the National Convention created to prepare basic elements for the drafting of a new constitution; strongly urges the Government of Myanmar to allow all citizens to participate freely in the political process and to accelerate the transition to democracy, in particular through the transfer of power to the democratically elected representatives; urges the Government of Myanmar to ensure full respect for human rights; regrets that many political leaders are still deprived of their freedom; and encourages the Government of Myanmar to ensure an end to the flow of refugees and to facilitate their repatriation.

The United States joined consensus on this resolution, but, unlike in 1992, did not cosponsor it because it did not sufficiently describe the shortcomings of the political process, the role of the military in human rights violations, the need for UN social and economic programs not to support the government, and the appointment of a special envoy by the Secretary General to promote a peaceful solution. U.S. urgings may result in a tougher resolution at the UN General Assembly session in 1994.

15. Human Rights in the Former Yugoslavia

A/Res/48/153

December 20

Expresses grave concern at and condemns the massive and systematic violations of human rights and humanitarian law occurring in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro); condemns also the practice of "ethnic cleansing" and indiscriminate shelling of cities and civilian areas; supports the Security Council's determination that persons who perpetrate or authorize violations of international humanitarian law are individually responsible; reaffirms the right of safe return of all persons to their homes; and condemns in particular those violations in connection with detention, including killings, torture, and the systematic practice of rape.

This U.S.-drafted resolution, with over 50 cosponsors, served the U.S. policy of pressing the former Yugoslavia to cease its human rights violations.

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16. Elimination of Apartheid (omnibus resolution)

A/Res/48/159A December 20

Welcomes the agreements reached within the framework of the multi-party negotiations on holding elections in April 1994, on establishment of the transitional executive council and electoral commissions, and on the constitution for the transitional period; urges the South African authorities to bring an end to the violence and protect the right to participate in the democratic process; calls upon all parties to recommit themselves to the process of peaceful change; supports the Secretary General's recommendation for deployment of additional observers; welcomes the continuing role of observers of the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth, and the European Union; urges all parties to take part in the elections; and appeals to the international community to increase assistance.

The United States was able again in 1993 to join consensus on this resolution, which reflects realistically the developments in South Africa and should encourage further progress toward establishment of a democratic, non-racial government in South Africa.

17. Restructuring of UN in Economic, Social, and Related Fields

A/Res/48/162 December 20

Adopts measures for restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in economic, social, and related fields as described in annexes to the resolution; requests that the Secretary General implement the measures, starting in 1994, and invites the specialized agencies, organizations, and other bodies of the UN system to implement these measures within their respective areas of competence.

The United States supported this resolution because it accommodates the general principles to which the U.S. adheres in ECOSOC reform, and it represents a step toward improving the functioning of ECOSOC and the governance of operational activities.

18. Dialogue on Strengthening International Economic Cooperation

A/Res/48/165 December 21

Reaffirms the need to strengthen constructive dialogue and partnership in order to promote further international economic cooperation for development.

The United States joined in cosponsorship of this resolution, which affirms the need to cooperate in development on the basis of mutual

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interests and shared responsibilities, while avoiding the North-South polemics that characterized past discussions.

19. Entrepreneurship and Privatization

A/Res/48/180 December 21

Invites interested member states to enhance the exchange of information on activities, programs, and experiences concerning entrepreneurship, privatization, demonopolization, and administrative deregulation, in order to increase cooperation in this field; requests that the Secretary General strengthen UN activities in this regard; and calls upon UN organs to increase technical assistance that will facilitate creation of enabling environments for small and medium-size enterprises and for support of local entrepreneurs, privatization, demonopolization, and administrative deregulation.

The United States introduced this resolution in an effort begun in 1988 to stimulate UN discussion of private sector activity and as a follow-up to the U.S. resolutions on this subject adopted by the General Assembly during each of the past three years. The purpose is to revitalize economies and promote development through free enterprise and market opportunities.

20. UN Field Offices

A/Res/48/209 December 21

Authorizes the establishment of field offices in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Eritrea, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Russia, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan, and decides that these offices shall be field offices of the UN development system.

This resolution formally establishes as UN field offices the interim offices established by the Secretary General to coordinate the activities of UN agencies in these new countries. It upholds the U.S. view that these offices should enhance field-level coordination by strengthening the role of the UN Development Program's resident representative.

21. Aid to the Palestinian People

A/Res/48/213 December 21

Urges member states, international financial institutions, and other organizations to extend economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people in order to assist in the development of the West Bank and Gaza, and to do so in close cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organization and through official Palestinian institutions; calls upon rel-

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evant organizations and agencies of the UN system to intensify their assistance in response to the urgent needs of the Palestinian people; urges member states to open their markets to exports from the West Bank and Gaza on the most favorable terms; requests that the Secretary General ensure the coordinated work of the UN system for an adequate response to the needs of the Palestinian people and to mobilize assistance; and requests that the Secretary General submit a report on the implementation of this resolution, containing an assessment of the assistance received and of the needs still unmet.

The United States, which acted as an intermediary between Israel and the PLO in intense negotiations on the text, joined consensus on this resolution -- which avoids polemics and points no fingers at Israel -- in the belief that a constructive resolution would be a boon to the Middle East peace process.

22. Office of Inspector General

A/Res/48/218

December 23

Resolves to take the decision to establish an independent entity to enhance oversight functions, in particular with regard to evaluation, audit, investigation, and compliance, subject to the definition of its modalities, including its relationship with existing control mechanisms

Believing that current oversight mechanisms have become largely ineffective in dealing with the UN's expanding scope and complexity, the United States introduced a proposal to establish an independent oversight authority to ensure that UN programs are accomplishing their intent, and properly utilizing resources. This decision in principle to establish an independent oversight mechanism is a major step toward improving overall management of UN activities.

23. Program Budget for 1994-1995

A/Res/48/231

December 23

Adopts the UN budget for the 1994-1995 biennium

The United States was able to join consensus on this resolution because the overall budget was held to negative real growth, while providing significant additional funds for high-priority U.S. items: human rights, humanitarian affairs, and peacekeeping.

COINCIDENCE PERCENTAGES

Tables below consolidate statistically the 13 important votes, discussed in Section III, with the 23 important consensus agreements above. They are meant to provide another perspective on cooperation between the United States and UN member states on important issues at the 48th UNGA. Since not all states are equally active at the United Nations, refined coincidence percentages are also provided for the number of consensus agreements credited to a state based on its participation in all UN voting overall.

What the four columns of figures represent:

-- Voting coincidence. The percentage obtained when each UN member's record on important votes is combined with full credit for participating in all 23 important consensus resolutions. Countries with large numbers of absences score low in this table because they get little credit on the 23 consensus resolutions. Of those countries not frequently absent, the 10 lowest scorers were: Syria, 72.9%; DPR of Korea, 73.0%; China, 73.3%; Sudan, 73.6%; Cuba, 74.3%; Vietnam, 74.5%; Libya, 75.1%; Iran, 75.4%; Iraq, 76.6%; and Indonesia, 77.1%.

-- Absences. The number of times a country did not participate in the 78 recorded plenary votes. Countries most frequently absent for votes were St. Kitts and Nevis, 77 times; Vanuatu, 72; Eritrea, 71; Seychelles, 55; Tajikistan, 51; Bosnia and Herzegovina, 47; Andorra, 44; and Turkmenistan, 44. (Equatorial Guinea, Liberia, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia, South Africa, Uzbekistan, and Yugoslavia did not participate.)

-- Participation Rate. Calculated by dividing the number of Yes/No/Abstain votes cast by a UN member in plenary (i.e., the number of times it was not absent) by the total of plenary votes (78).

-- Adjusted Coincidence. This modifies the voting coincidence percentages in column one by applying the "Participation Rate" to consensus agreements. For example, if a UN member state were absent for 10 of the 78 votes in 1993, it would be given credit for only 87.2% (20.1) consensus resolutions rather than 23.

The first table is organized alphabetically by country and the second by rank order of Adjusted Coincidence.

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Important Votes and Adjusted Consensus

COUNTRY	VOTING CONCISENESS	ABSENCES	PARTICIPATION RATE	ADJUSTED CONCISENESS
Afghanistan	84.4%	10	87.2%	82.8%
Albania	96.9%	29	62.8%	95.7%
Algeria	85.3%	3	96.2%	84.9%
Andorra	96.2%	44	43.6%	92.3%
Angola	92.6%	15	80.8%	91.1%
Antigua and Barbuda	93.5%	7	91.0%	93.1%
Argentina	96.8%	1	98.7%	96.7%
Armenia	90.9%	2	97.4%	90.7%
Australia	93.9%	2	97.4%	93.8%
Austria	94.1%	3	96.2%	94.0%
Azerbaijan	82.4%	13	83.3%	80.1%
Bahamas	90.9%	1	98.7%	90.8%
Bahrain	87.1%	6	92.3%	86.3%
Bangladesh	84.8%	6	92.3%	84.0%
Barbados	90.9%	1	98.7%	90.8%
Belarus	96.6%	3	96.2%	96.4%
Belgium	93.9%	1	98.7%	93.9%
Belize	93.5%	5	93.6%	93.2%
Benin	90.3%	3	96.2%	90.0%
Bhutan	87.5%	1	98.7%	87.4%
Bolivia	88.2%	0	100.0%	88.2%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	96.3%	47	39.7%	92.4%
Botswana	90.9%	5	93.6%	90.5%
Brazil	90.6%	2	97.4%	90.4%
Brunei	83.9%	3	96.2%	83.4%
Bulgaria	96.8%	2	97.4%	96.7%
Burkina Faso	84.4%	2	97.4%	84.1%
Burundi	88.9%	30	61.5%	83.5%
Cambodia	89.7%	23	70.5%	86.5%
Cameroon	93.1%	4	94.9%	92.8%
Canada	96.9%	1	98.7%	96.8%
Cape Verde	90.3%	11	85.9%	89.2%
Central African Republic	92.9%	12	84.6%	91.8%
Chad	87.1%	2	97.4%	86.8%
Chile	91.2%	2	97.4%	91.0%

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Important Votes and Adjusted Consensus (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	VOTING CONCISENCE	ABSENCES	PARTICIPATION RATE	ADJUSTED CONCISENCE
China	75.0%	7	91.0%	73.3%
Colombia	87.9%	4	94.9%	87.4%
Comoros	84.4%	9	88.5%	83.0%
Congo	93.1%	14	82.1%	92.0%
Costa Rica	88.6%	2	97.4%	88.4%
Cote d'Ivoire	96.3%	5	93.6%	96.1%
Croatia	96.9%	26	66.7%	95.9%
Cuba	75.0%	3	96.2%	74.3%
Cyprus	90.9%	0	100.0%	90.9%
Czech Republic	96.9%	1	98.7%	96.8%
DPR of Korea	75.0%	8	89.7%	73.0%
Denmark	96.9%	1	98.7%	96.8%
Djibouti	87.5%	5	93.6%	86.9%
Dominica	93.9%	12	84.6%	93.2%
Dominican Republic	93.9%	10	87.2%	93.3%
Ecuador	91.2%	1	98.7%	91.1%
Egypt	87.9%	11	85.9%	86.6%
El Salvador	90.9%	37	52.6%	86.4%
Equatorial Guinea	.	78	0.0%	0.0%
Eritrea	95.8%	71	9.0%	67.4%
Estonia	96.9%	6	92.3%	96.7%
Ethiopia	96.3%	7	91.0%	96.0%
Fiji	96.8%	7	91.0%	96.5%
Finland	96.9%	1	98.7%	96.8%
France	93.9%	3	96.2%	93.8%
Gabon	96.3%	19	75.6%	95.3%
Gambia	93.5%	12	84.6%	92.7%
Georgia	100.0%	19	75.6%	100.0%
Germany	96.9%	1	98.7%	96.8%
Ghana	93.1%	5	93.6%	92.7%
Greece	93.9%	1	98.7%	93.9%
Grenada	96.6%	18	76.9%	95.8%
Guatemala	87.9%	8	89.7%	86.9%
Guinea	90.0%	9	88.5%	89.0%
Guinea-Bissau	84.8%	6	92.3%	84.0%
Guyana	90.9%	1	98.7%	90.8%
Haiti	90.6%	8	89.7%	89.9%
Honduras	90.6%	14	82.1%	89.2%
Hungary	96.9%	2	97.4%	96.8%
Iceland	96.9%	1	98.7%	96.8%

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Important Votes and Adjusted Consensus (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	VOTING COINCIDENCE	ABSENCES	PARTICIPATION RATE	ADJUSTED COINCIDENCE
India	78.8%	2	97.4%	78.4%
Indonesia	77.1%	0	100.0%	77.1%
Iran	76.5%	5	93.6%	75.4%
Iraq	78.1%	7	91.0%	76.6%
Ireland	100.0%	2	97.4%	100.0%
Israel	97.1%	1	98.7%	97.1%
Italy	96.9%	1	98.7%	96.8%
Jamaica	90.6%	2	97.4%	90.4%
Japan	96.9%	1	98.7%	96.8%
Jordan	84.4%	10	87.2%	82.8%
Kazakhstan	96.7%	4	94.9%	96.5%
Kenya	93.1%	0	100.0%	93.1%
Kuwait	88.2%	3	96.2%	87.9%
Kyrgyzstan	96.6%	33	57.7%	94.8%
Laos	83.3%	12	84.6%	81.1%
Latvia	97.0%	5	93.6%	96.8%
Lebanon	83.3%	22	71.8%	78.7%
Lesotho	87.5%	2	97.4%	87.3%
Liberia	*	78	0.0%	0.0%
Libya	75.8%	3	96.2%	75.1%
Liechtenstein	93.9%	0	100.0%	93.9%
Lithuania	96.9%	6	92.3%	96.7%
Luxembourg	96.9%	1	98.7%	96.8%
Madagascar	84.8%	10	87.2%	83.4%
Malawi	90.6%	9	88.5%	89.8%
Malaysia	79.4%	0	100.0%	79.4%
Maldives	87.5%	1	98.7%	87.4%
Mali	86.7%	4	94.9%	86.1%
Malta	93.9%	2	97.4%	93.8%
Marshall Islands	97.1%	3	96.2%	97.0%
Mauritania	84.4%	6	92.3%	83.5%
Mauritius	91.2%	2	97.4%	91.0%
Mexico	90.6%	0	100.0%	90.6%
Micronesia	97.1%	3	96.2%	97.0%
Moldova	96.9%	5	93.6%	96.7%
Monaco	93.8%	34	56.4%	90.9%
Mongolia	93.5%	5	93.6%	93.2%
Morocco	87.1%	10	87.2%	85.7%
Mozambique	89.7%	15	80.8%	87.8%
Myanmar	80.6%	5	93.6%	79.7%

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Important Votes and Adjusted Consensus (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	VOTING COINCIDENCE	ABSENCES	PARTICIPATION RATE	ADJUSTED COINCIDENCE
Namibia	82.4%	2	97.4%	82.0%
Nepal	93.8%	0	100.0%	93.8%
Netherlands	96.9%	1	98.7%	96.8%
New Zealand	93.8%	1	98.7%	93.7%
Nicaragua	93.9%	1	98.7%	93.9%
Niger	84.8%	2	97.4%	84.6%
Nigeria	86.7%	2	97.4%	86.4%
Norway	93.9%	2	97.4%	93.8%
Oman	84.4%	5	93.6%	83.6%
Pakistan	79.4%	0	100.0%	79.4%
Panama	96.9%	0	100.0%	96.9%
Papua New Guinea	93.9%	5	93.6%	93.7%
Paraguay	97.0%	7	91.0%	96.8%
Peru	90.9%	2	97.4%	90.7%
Philippines	83.9%	0	100.0%	83.9%
Poland	96.8%	1	98.7%	96.7%
Portugal	96.9%	0	100.0%	96.9%
Qatar	84.4%	6	92.3%	83.5%
Republic of Korea	96.7%	2	97.4%	96.6%
Romania	96.8%	4	94.9%	96.6%
Russia	96.8%	1	98.7%	96.7%
Rwanda	93.8%	0	100.0%	93.8%
St. Kitts and Nevis	95.8%	77	1.3%	22.8%
Saint Lucia	87.9%	7	91.0%	87.1%
St. Vincent-Grenadines	90.6%	6	92.3%	90.1%
Samoa	96.7%	25	67.9%	95.6%
San Marino	96.8%	35	55.1%	95.2%
Sao Tome and Principe	•	78	0.0%	0.0%
Saudi Arabia	87.9%	6	92.3%	87.2%
Senegal	87.1%	10	87.2%	85.7%
Seychelles	•	55	29.5%	0.0%
Sierra Leone	87.1%	1	98.7%	87.0%
Singapore	93.8%	0	100.0%	93.8%
Slovak Republic	96.8%	3	96.2%	96.7%
Slovenia	97.0%	6	92.3%	96.8%
Solomon Islands	100.0%	35	55.1%	100.0%
Somalia	•	78	0.0%	0.0%
South Africa	•	78	0.0%	0.0%
Spain	93.9%	2	97.4%	93.8%
Sri Lanka	84.4%	0	100.0%	84.4%

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Important Votes and Adjusted Consensus (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	VOTING COINCIDENCE	ABSENCES	PARTICIPATION RATE	ADJUSTED COINCIDENCE
Sudan	74.3%	3	96.2%	73.6%
Suriname	90.9%	0	100.0%	90.9%
Swaziland	90.3%	6	92.3%	89.7%
Sweden	93.9%	1	98.7%	93.9%
Syria	74.3%	6	92.3%	72.9%
Tajikistan	96.0%	51	34.6%	90.0%
Thailand	90.0%	0	100.0%	90.0%
TFYR Macedonia	96.8%	2	97.4%	96.7%
Togo	89.7%	3	96.2%	89.3%
Trinidad and Tobago	87.9%	8	89.7%	86.9%
Tunisia	84.4%	4	94.9%	83.8%
Turkey	90.9%	1	98.7%	90.8%
Turkmenistan	92.3%	44	43.6%	84.6%
Uganda	83.9%	8	89.7%	82.5%
Ukraine	96.6%	1	98.7%	96.5%
United Arab Emirates	87.5%	4	94.9%	87.0%
United Kingdom	96.9%	1	98.7%	96.8%
U.R. Tanzania	81.8%	2	97.4%	81.5%
Uruguay	93.8%	3	96.2%	93.6%
Uzbekistan	*	78	0.0%	0.0%
Vanuatu	96.0%	72	7.7%	73.5%
Venezuela	87.9%	1	98.7%	87.8%
Vietnam	75.0%	2	97.4%	74.5%
Yemen	84.4%	9	88.5%	83.0%
Yugoslavia (S/M)	*	78	0.0%	0.0%
Zaire	96.7%	36	53.8%	94.8%
Zambia	88.2%	20	74.4%	85.8%
Zimbabwe	81.3%	1	98.7%	81.1%
Average	86.7%		85.6%	85.3%

**Important Votes and Adjusted Consensus
(Ranked by Adjusted Coincidence)**

COUNTRY	VOTING COINCIDENCE	ABSENCES	PARTICIPATION RATE	ADJUSTED COINCIDENCE
Georgia	100.0%	19	75.6%	100.0%
Ireland	100.0%	2	97.4%	100.0%
Solomon Islands	100.0%	35	55.1%	100.0%
Israel	97.1%	1	98.7%	97.1%
Marshall Islands	97.1%	3	96.2%	97.0%
Micronesia	97.1%	3	96.2%	97.0%
Panama	96.9%	0	100.0%	96.9%
Portugal	96.9%	0	100.0%	96.9%
Canada	96.9%	1	98.7%	96.8%
Czech Republic	96.9%	1	98.7%	96.8%
Denmark	96.9%	1	98.7%	96.8%
Finland	96.9%	1	98.7%	96.8%
Germany	96.9%	1	98.7%	96.8%
Iceland	96.9%	1	98.7%	96.8%
Italy	96.9%	1	98.7%	96.8%
Japan	96.9%	1	98.7%	96.8%
Luxembourg	96.9%	1	98.7%	96.8%
Netherlands	96.9%	1	98.7%	96.8%
United Kingdom	96.9%	1	98.7%	96.8%
Latvia	97.0%	5	93.6%	96.8%
Hungary	96.9%	2	97.4%	96.8%
Slovenia	97.0%	6	92.3%	96.8%
Paraguay	97.0%	7	91.0%	96.8%
Argentina	96.8%	1	98.7%	96.7%
Poland	96.8%	1	98.7%	96.7%
Russia	96.8%	1	98.7%	96.7%
Moldova	96.9%	5	93.6%	96.7%
Bulgaria	96.8%	2	97.4%	96.7%
TFYR Macedonia	96.8%	2	97.4%	96.7%
Estonia	96.9%	6	92.3%	96.7%
Lithuania	96.9%	6	92.3%	96.7%
Slovak Republic	96.8%	3	96.2%	96.7%
Romania	96.8%	4	94.9%	96.6%
Republic of Korea	96.7%	2	97.4%	96.6%
Fiji	96.8%	7	91.0%	96.5%
Kazakhstan	96.7%	4	94.9%	96.5%
Ukraine	96.6%	1	98.7%	96.5%
Belarus	96.6%	3	96.2%	96.4%
Cote d'Ivoire	96.3%	5	93.6%	96.1%

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Important Votes and Adjusted Consensus (Ranked by Adjusted Coincidence) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	VOTING COINCIDENCE	ABSENCES	PARTICIPATION RATE	ADJUSTED COINCIDENCE
Ethiopia	96.3%	7	91.0%	96.0%
Croatia	96.9%	26	66.7%	95.9%
Grenada	96.6%	18	76.9%	95.8%
Albania	96.9%	29	62.8%	95.7%
Samoa	96.7%	25	67.9%	95.6%
Gabon	96.3%	19	75.6%	95.3%
San Marino	96.8%	35	55.1%	95.2%
Zaire	96.7%	36	53.8%	94.8%
Kyrgyzstan	96.6%	33	57.7%	94.8%
Austria	94.1%	3	96.2%	94.0%
Liechtenstein	93.9%	0	100.0%	93.9%
Belgium	93.9%	1	98.7%	93.9%
Greece	93.9%	1	98.7%	93.9%
Nicaragua	93.9%	1	98.7%	93.9%
Sweden	93.9%	1	98.7%	93.9%
Australia	93.9%	2	97.4%	93.8%
Malta	93.9%	2	97.4%	93.8%
Norway	93.9%	2	97.4%	93.8%
Spain	93.9%	2	97.4%	93.8%
France	93.9%	3	96.2%	93.8%
Nepal	93.8%	0	100.0%	93.8%
Rwanda	93.8%	0	100.0%	93.8%
Singapore	93.8%	0	100.0%	93.8%
New Zealand	93.8%	1	98.7%	93.7%
Papua New Guinea	93.9%	5	93.6%	93.7%
Uruguay	93.8%	3	96.2%	93.6%
Dominican Republic	93.9%	10	87.2%	93.3%
Belize	93.5%	5	93.6%	93.2%
Mongolia	93.5%	5	93.6%	93.2%
Dominica	93.9%	12	84.6%	93.2%
Kenya	93.1%	0	100.0%	93.1%
Antigua and Barbuda	93.5%	7	91.0%	93.1%
Cameroon	93.1%	4	94.9%	92.8%
Ghana	93.1%	5	93.6%	92.7%
Gambia	93.5%	12	84.6%	92.7%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	96.3%	47	39.7%	92.4%
Andorra	96.2%	44	43.6%	92.3%
Congo	93.1%	14	82.1%	92.0%
Central African Republic	92.9%	12	84.6%	91.8%

**Important Votes and Adjusted Consensus
(Ranked by Adjusted Coincidence) (Cont'd)**

COUNTRY	VOTING COINCIDENCE	ABSENCES	PARTICIPATION RATE	ADJUSTED COINCIDENCE
Angola	92.6%	15	80.8%	91.1%
Ecuador	91.2%	1	98.7%	91.1%
Chile	91.2%	2	97.4%	91.0%
Mauritius	91.2%	2	97.4%	91.0%
Cyprus	90.9%	0	100.0%	90.9%
Suriname	90.9%	0	100.0%	90.9%
Monaco	93.8%	34	56.4%	90.9%
Bahamas	90.9%	1	98.7%	90.8%
Barbados	90.9%	1	98.7%	90.8%
Guyana	90.9%	1	98.7%	90.8%
Turkey	90.9%	1	98.7%	90.8%
Armenia	90.9%	2	97.4%	90.7%
Peru	90.9%	2	97.4%	90.7%
Mexico	90.6%	0	100.0%	90.6%
Botswana	90.9%	5	93.6%	90.5%
Brazil	90.6%	2	97.4%	90.4%
Jamaica	90.6%	2	97.4%	90.4%
St. Vincent-Grenadines	90.6%	6	92.3%	90.1%
Benin	90.3%	3	96.2%	90.0%
Thailand	90.0%	0	100.0%	90.0%
Tajikistan	96.0%	51	34.6%	90.0%
Haiti	90.6%	8	89.7%	89.9%
Malawi	90.6%	9	88.5%	89.8%
Swaziland	90.3%	6	92.3%	89.7%
Togo	89.7%	3	96.2%	89.3%
Honduras	90.6%	14	82.1%	89.2%
Cape Verde	90.3%	11	85.9%	89.2%
Guinea	90.0%	9	88.5%	89.0%
Costa Rica	88.6%	2	97.4%	88.4%
Bolivia	88.2%	0	100.0%	88.2%
Kuwait	88.2%	3	96.2%	87.9%
Mozambique	89.7%	15	80.8%	87.8%
Venezuela	87.9%	1	98.7%	87.8%
Colombia	87.9%	4	94.9%	87.4%
Bhutan	87.5%	1	98.7%	87.4%
Maldives	87.5%	1	98.7%	87.4%
Lesotho	87.5%	2	97.4%	87.3%
Saudi Arabia	87.9%	6	92.3%	87.2%
Saint Lucia	87.9%	7	91.0%	87.1%

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Important Votes and Adjusted Consensus (Ranked by Adjusted Coincidence) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	VOTING COINCIDENCE	ABSENCES	PARTICIPATION RATE	ADJUSTED COINCIDENCE
United Arab Emirates	87.5%	4	94.9%	87.0%
Sierra Leone	87.1%	1	98.7%	87.0%
Guatemala	87.9%	8	89.7%	86.9%
Trinidad and Tobago	87.9%	8	89.7%	86.9%
Djibouti	87.5%	5	93.6%	86.9%
Chad	87.1%	2	97.4%	86.8%
Egypt	87.9%	11	85.9%	86.6%
Cambodia	89.7%	23	70.5%	86.5%
El Salvador	90.9%	37	52.6%	86.4%
Nigeria	86.7%	2	97.4%	86.4%
Bahrain	87.1%	6	92.3%	86.3%
Mali	86.7%	4	94.9%	86.1%
Zambia	88.2%	20	74.4%	85.8%
Morocco	87.1%	10	87.2%	85.7%
Senegal	87.1%	10	87.2%	85.7%
Algeria	85.3%	3	96.2%	84.9%
Turkmenistan	92.3%	44	43.6%	84.6%
Niger	84.8%	2	97.4%	84.6%
Sri Lanka	84.4%	0	100.0%	84.4%
Burkina Faso	84.4%	2	97.4%	84.1%
Bangladesh	84.8%	6	92.3%	84.0%
Guinea-Bissau	84.8%	6	92.3%	84.0%
Philippines	83.9%	0	100.0%	83.9%
Tunisia	84.4%	4	94.9%	83.8%
Oman	84.4%	5	93.6%	83.6%
Burundi	88.9%	30	61.5%	83.5%
Mauritania	84.4%	6	92.3%	83.5%
Qatar	84.4%	6	92.3%	83.5%
Brunei	83.9%	3	96.2%	83.4%
Madagascar	84.8%	10	87.2%	83.4%
Comoros	84.4%	9	88.5%	83.0%
Yemen	84.4%	9	88.5%	83.0%
Afghanistan	84.4%	10	87.2%	82.8%
Jordan	84.4%	10	87.2%	82.8%
Uganda	83.9%	8	89.7%	82.5%
Namibia	82.4%	2	97.4%	82.0%
U.R. Tanzania	81.8%	2	97.4%	81.5%
Laos	83.3%	12	84.6%	81.1%
Zimbabwe	81.3%	1	98.7%	81.1%

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Important Votes and Adjusted Consensus (Ranked by Adjusted Coincidence) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	VOTING COINCIDENCE	ABSENCES	PARTICIPATION RATE	ADJUSTED COINCIDENCE
Azerbaijan	82.4%	13	83.3%	80.1%
Myanmar	80.6%	5	93.6%	79.7%
Malaysia	79.4%	0	100.0%	79.4%
Pakistan	79.4%	0	100.0%	79.4%
Lebanon	83.3%	22	71.8%	78.7%
India	78.8%	2	97.4%	78.4%
Indonesia	77.1%	0	100.0%	77.1%
Iraq	78.1%	7	91.0%	76.6%
Iran	76.5%	5	93.6%	75.4%
Libya	75.8%	3	96.2%	75.1%
Vietnam	75.0%	2	97.4%	74.5%
Cuba	75.0%	3	96.2%	74.3%
Sudan	74.3%	3	96.2%	73.6%
Vanuatu	96.0%	72	7.7%	73.5%
China	75.0%	7	91.0%	73.3%
DPR of Korea	75.0%	8	89.7%	73.0%
Syria	74.3%	6	92.3%	72.9%
Eritrea	95.8%	71	9.0%	67.4%
St.Kitts and Nevis	95.8%	77	1.3%	22.8%
Equatorial Guinea	•	78	0.0%	0.0%
Liberia	•	78	0.0%	0.0%
Sao Tome and Principe	•	78	0.0%	0.0%
Seychelles	•	55	29.5%	0.0%
Somalia	•	78	0.0%	0.0%
South Africa	•	78	0.0%	0.0%
Uzbekistan	•	78	0.0%	0.0%
Yugoslavia (S/M)	•	78	0.0%	0.0%
Average (All Countries)	86.7%		85.6%	85.3%
Average (Participants Only)	90.6%			89.2%

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In addition to the five Permanent Members – China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States – the Security Council in 1993 was composed of Brazil, Cape Verde, Djibouti, Hungary, Japan, Morocco, New Zealand, Pakistan, Spain, and Venezuela. The following table summarizes the results of the Security Council for the year, and compares them with the previous six years.

Year	Meetings	Resolutions Considered	Resolutions Adopted	U.S. Vetoes
1993	171	95	93	0
1992	129	74	74	0
1991	53	42	42	0
1990	69	40	37	2
1989	69	25	20	5
1988	55	26	20	6
1987	49	15	13	2

The Security Council in 1993 continued the great activism it has demonstrated in the years following the end of the Cold War. It met by far more times and adopted more resolutions than ever before. The number of consensus statements issued by the Council President was also again high. The number of informal meetings and the time devoted to them increased even more dramatically. Free of Cold War blockage, the Council has become involved ever more deeply in the world community's efforts to resolve conflicts both old and new.

Of the 93 resolutions adopted by the Council, 7 were without a vote and 78 won unanimous approval. The United States voted in favor of the 8 resolutions adopted without unanimous approval. These resolutions received no negative votes, and the number of abstentions was small. Two resolutions were considered but not adopted. One was vetoed in May by Russia, the first veto since 1990. The resolution was on financing of the UN peacekeeping force in Cyprus (UNFICYP); a new resolution on this subject was adopted later in May with Russian support. The other resolution not adopted would have exempted Bosnia from the arms embargo on the former Yugoslavia. It failed to obtain the required number of votes: 6 (US) to 0, with 9 abstentions.

In 1993, the Security Council successfully completed the UN peacekeeping operation in Cambodia, the largest peacekeeping opera-

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tion in the history of the United Nations. It also established new peace-keeping missions in Haiti, Georgia, Liberia, and Rwanda.

The Cambodian peacekeeping operation was completed following the highly successful elections organized and conducted by the United Nations in Cambodia in May and the subsequent establishment of the constitutional government in September.

Much of the Council's time in 1993 -- 48 meetings -- was devoted to the situation in the former Yugoslavia. The mandate of the UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR) was extended several times in response to the Secretary General's reports that the force remained important despite continuing hostilities and the refusal of the parties to cooperate with it. In October, the Council extended UNPROFOR's mandate through March 1994. It authorized member states to take all necessary measures to ensure compliance with the ban on military flights. The Council named Sarajevo, Srebrenica, and several other towns and cities as safe areas, and it expanded UNPROFOR's mandate to protection of these areas. It authorized UNPROFOR to take measures to protect the safe areas and authorized the use of air power in support of UNPROFOR's protection efforts. It increased the authorized strength of UNPROFOR to 25,500 military personnel. The Council also decided to establish an international tribunal to prosecute persons accused of serious violations of international humanitarian law committed on the territory of the former Yugoslavia. The Council strengthened sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). The attempt in June to exempt Bosnia and Herzegovina from the arms embargo on all parties to the conflict -- proposed by the United States -- was defeated.

The situation in Haiti also occupied much of the Council's attention. With the goal of reinstating the democratically elected government of President Aristide, the Council imposed an oil and arms embargo in June against the *de facto* regime. It lifted the sanctions in August, following the signing of the Governors Island Agreement between the parties. The Council established the UN Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) in September to help modernize the armed forces and establish a new police force. When the military authorities in Haiti failed to fulfill their commitments under the Governors Island Agreement, the Council reimposed sanctions in October.

The Council in August established the UN Observer Mission in Georgia to verify compliance with the ceasefire agreements. Following the breakdown of the ceasefire, the mandate was revised to monitor and report on the situation on the ground.

The UN Observer Mission in Liberia was set up in September to monitor implementation of the Cotonou Peace Agreement. Supervision

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of the military aspects, however, was assigned to the monitoring observer group of the Economic Community of West African States.

In both the Georgian and Liberian cases, the Council made continuation of the missions contingent upon review by the Council of progress towards a lasting peace.

The Council in June decided to establish the UN Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR), which was deployed on the Ugandan side of the border to verify that no military assistance was being provided across the border to Rwanda. It would also assist with the peace-keeping efforts of the Organization of African Unity. The UN Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) was established in October to monitor the ceasefire in that country and is to terminate no later than December 1995, following national elections and installation of a new government in Rwanda. In December, the Council decided to integrate the two operations administratively.

The Council extended the mandate of the UN Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) in January, and then again in June, July, September, and December, despite the collapse of peace talks and the failure to achieve a ceasefire, in the hope that the mission could facilitate a resumption of negotiations. In September, the Council imposed sanctions on UNITA as part of the extension of the mandate of UNAVEM II. It expressed its willingness to expand the oil and weapons embargo if an effective ceasefire was not in place by November 1. It decided in December, however, not to impose further sanctions because of progress in the talks in Lusaka, Zambia, between UNITA and the Government of Angola.

The Council decided in March to expand the size and mandate of the UN Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II). This mission was established as a transition from the Unified Task Force (UNITAF), the operation spearheaded by the United States and first deployed in Mogadishu in December 1992 to establish a secure environment for urgent humanitarian assistance. After the attacks on UNOSOM II personnel in June, with 25 deaths, the Council reaffirmed the authorization to take all necessary measures against those responsible and requested an investigation. In September, the Council requested that the Secretary General undertake a recruiting program for staffing UNOSOM II with police specialists. In November, the Council authorized establishment of a Commission of Inquiry to investigate armed attacks on UNOSOM II personnel. When extending the UNOSOM II mandate, the Council decided to undertake an in-depth consideration of its humanitarian, political, and security activities. A fundamental review of the mandate was called for by February 1994. The Council urged the acceleration of

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political reconciliation, and it reminded the parties that continued UN involvement required progress toward a political settlement.

The Council in May restructured the financing of the UN Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), the only UN peacekeeping operation not financed from assessed contributions. The Council decided that costs not covered by voluntary contributions should be treated as expenses of the United Nations. This restructuring followed the failure of an attempt earlier in May to change UNFICYP financing; that proposal was vetoed by Russia, the first veto since May 1990.

In other peacekeeping activity, the Council invited the Secretary General to intensify efforts to resolve issues involving criteria for voter eligibility in Western Sahara and make preparations for organization of the referendum. The Council reinforced the UN Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) in October in response to border incidents along the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait. It demanded cessation of hostilities in Nagorno-Karabakh and the withdrawal of forces from occupied territories. It imposed further sanctions on Libya because of that country's failure to comply with earlier resolutions; the sanctions were aimed at establishing responsibility for terrorist acts against Pan Am flight 103 and the French UTA flight 772. The Council continued to examine the progress of the UN Special Commission set up in connection with the disposal of Iraq's weapons of mass destruction. It heard the case of an attempted assassination of former President George Bush by the Iraqi intelligence service. And it considered the matter of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. It also extended the mandates of peacekeeping operations in El Salvador, the Middle East, and Mozambique.

Responding to the increased number of attacks on UN personnel, the Council in September required that a status of operation agreement be negotiated expeditiously with the host country of all future peacekeeping operations.

In addition to the record number of resolutions adopted by the Security Council in 1993, the Council President issued 88 consensus statements during the year. This nearly matches the 89 statements in 1992 and far exceeds the 27 issued in 1991. Of the 88 statements, the former Yugoslavia was the topic of 26 and Iraq 11. Others were on admission of new members, 6; Haiti, 5; the Secretary General's Agenda for Peace report, 5; Georgia, El Salvador, and Cambodia, 4 each; and one to three statements on Libya, South Africa, Nagorno-Karabakh, Angola, Burundi, Middle East peacekeeping operations, and others. All of these statements were endorsed by the United States. Security Council action is increasingly taking the form of presidential statements.

RESOLUTIONS

Substantive resolutions formally addressed by the Security Council in 1993 are listed and described below. They are organized by topic. Each listing provides the number of the resolution, date of the vote, results (Yes/No/Abstain), and a summary description. The U.S. statement and position are given as appropriate.

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS

S/Res/800 January 8 Adopted Without Vote

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Slovak Republic be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

S/Res/801 January 8 Adopted Without Vote

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Czech Republic be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

S/Res/817 April 7 Adopted Without Vote

Recommends to the General Assembly that the state whose application is contained in document S/25147 be admitted to membership in the United Nations, this state being provisionally referred to as "The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" pending settlement of the difference that has arisen over the name of the state.

S/Res/828 May 26 Adopted Without Vote

Recommends to the General Assembly that Eritrea be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

S/Res/829 May 26 Adopted Without Vote

Recommends to the General Assembly that Monaco be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

S/Res/848 July 8 Adopted Without Vote

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Principality of Andorra be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

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ANGOLA

S/Res/804

January 29

15(US)-0-0

Strongly condemns the persistent violations of the main provisions of the peace accords, in particular the initial rejection by UNITA of the election results, its withdrawal from the new Angolan armed forces, its seizure by force of provisional capitals and municipalities, and the resumption of hostilities; demands that the two parties cease fire immediately, restore a meaningful dialogue, and agree on a timetable for implementation of the peace accords; urges UN member states to respect the peace accord provisions concerning the cessation of supply of lethal material to any Angolan party; strongly condemns violations of international humanitarian law; approves the Secretary General's recommendation that he maintain a special representative in Luanda; and decides to extend the mandate of the UN Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) for three months, to April 30, 1993.

The U.S. Representative supported the resolution, stating that it accurately reflects the situation in Angola, outlines the steps that must be taken by the warring factions to achieve peace, and grants flexibility for the United Nations to fulfill its responsibilities. He noted, however, that UNAVEM II and concerned nations could not impose peace where the will for peace does not exist. He said the United States will continue to support fully the essential role of UNAVEM II as an impartial arbiter in Angola. He also strongly condemned the return to violence to Angola, asserting that the use of force has undermined the accomplishments in the previous year's elections.

S/Res/811

March 12

15(US)-0-0

Strongly condemns the persistent violations by UNITA of the major provisions of the peace accords, in particular the continued rejection of the results of the elections held in September 1992, its failure to take part in the political institutions established on the basis of those elections, its failure to engage in meaningful negotiations with the Government of Angola, its withdrawal from the new Angolan armed forces, its seizure by force of provincial capitals and municipalities, and the resumption of hostilities; demands that UNITA accept unreservedly the results of the democratic elections of 1992; strongly demands an immediate ceasefire; demands resumption of a dialogue under UN auspices; invites the Secretary General to organize a meeting between the Government of Angola and UNITA at the highest possible level; calls on member states and others to increase humanitarian relief assistance and economic assistance for reconstruction and development; and

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appeals to both parties to abide by rules of international humanitarian law.

After voting for this resolution, the U.S. Deputy Representative said the United States has watched with grave concern the deteriorating situation in Angola, when the first steps toward democracy should have been taken. He said the failure of UNITA to participate in the talks in Addis Ababa in February was deeply disappointing, and he said this resolution illustrates that the international community does not have an infinite amount of patience. He said that the party which continues to violate the Peace Accords, refuses to engage in serious dialogue, and appears to rely on a military solution will find itself held responsible for the conflict. He expressed strong support for the peace efforts of the Secretary General and his Special Representative, Margaret Anstee.

S/Res/823

April 30

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the existing mandate of UNAVEM II until May 31, 1993; requests that the Secretary General submit a report on the situation in Angola with his recommendations for the further role of the United Nations in the peace process; stresses its readiness to expand substantially the UN presence in Angola in the event of significant progress in the peace process; and condemns attacks against international humanitarian flights in Angola.

S/Res/834

June 1

15(US)-0-0

Extends the mandate of the UN Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) for 45 days to July 15, 1993; reiterates its demand that UNITA accept unreservedly the results of the democratic elections of 1992 and abide fully by the peace accords; condemns UNITA for its actions and armed attacks, and demands that it cease them immediately; welcomes the disposition of the Government of Angola to reach a peaceful settlement of the conflict, deeply regrets UNITA's refusal to agree to withdrawal of its troops from locations occupied since the resumption of hostilities, and demands that it do so; appeals for a resumption of the peace talks to establish a ceasefire and implement the peace accords; holds UNITA responsible for the breakdown of talks; urges states to refrain from providing assistance to UNITA inconsistent with the peace process; welcomes steps undertaken to strengthen humanitarian activities; and appeals to both parties to abide by rules of international humanitarian law.

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S/Res/851

July 15

15(US)-0-0

Extends the mandate of UNAVEM II for two months, to September 15, 1993; stresses the importance of the functions of good offices and mediation by UNAVEM II and the Special Representative, with the goal of restoring a ceasefire and reinstating the peace process; reiterates its demand that UNITA accept unreservedly the results of the democratic elections of 1992; condemns UNITA for continuing military actions and demands that UNITA immediately cease such actions; condemns UNITA's attempts to seize additional territory; stresses the fundamental need to reinstate the peace talks; and expresses its readiness to consider imposition of a mandatory embargo on the sale or supply of arms to UNITA.

S/Res/864

September 15

15(US)-0-0

Extends the mandate of UNAVEM II for three months, to December 15, 1993; reaffirms its recognition of the legitimate rights of the Government of Angola; reiterates once again its demand that UNITA accept unreservedly the results of the democratic elections of September 30, 1992, and abide fully by the peace accords; condemns UNITA for continuing military actions; condemns UNITA's repeated attempts to seize additional territory; stresses once again the fundamental need to reinstate the peace talks; strongly condemns the repeated attacks by UNITA against UN personnel; demands that UNITA release all foreign citizens held against their will; decides to prohibit all sale or supply to UNITA of arms and related materiel and military assistance, as well as petroleum and petroleum products; decides to establish a committee of the Security Council to monitor this prohibition; and expresses its readiness to impose further measures, including trade measures and travel restrictions against UNITA, unless a ceasefire has been established by November 1, 1993.

S/Res/890

December 15

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the existing mandate of the UN Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) until March 16, 1994; reaffirms its willingness to review the mandate of UNAVEM II; reaffirms the importance of the good offices and mediation of the Secretary General and his Special Representative; calls upon both parties to honor the commitments made at the talks in Lusaka, urges them to exercise restraint and to cease military actions, and urges them to agree on establishment of a ceasefire; requests that the Secretary General report by February 1, 1994, on progress made in the peace process; takes note of the Secretary General's contingency planning for possible augmentation of

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UN/AVEM II for deployment in the event of significant progress in the peace process; and decides, in view of the direct negotiations under way, not to impose at present the additional measures in resolution 864 against UNITA, but reiterates its readiness to consider further steps at any time.

The United States, while heartened by the progress made at the Lusaka talks, recognizes that the Government of Angola and UNITA must still address the particularly difficult question of national reconciliation. Both parties, in the U.S. view, need to approach the negotiations with a spirit of compromise and flexibility. The international community will need cogent demonstrations from both the government and UNITA that they are indeed committed to peace. While the United States is ready to assist the parties to reach agreement, it is only their commitment that will make peace possible.

CAMBODIA

S/Res/810

March 8

15(US)-0-0

Endorses the decision by the Supreme National Council (SNC) that the election for the constituent assembly shall be held May 23-27, 1993; urges all Cambodian parties to help create tolerance for peaceful political competition; urges all Cambodian parties to ensure freedom of speech, assembly and movement, as well as fair access to the media for all registered political parties during the electoral campaign; demands that all Cambodian parties put an end to all acts of violence and to all threats and intimidation committed on political or ethnic grounds; recognizes that the Cambodians have the responsibility, after the election for the constituent assembly, to agree on a constitution and to create a government within three months; reiterates its demand that all parties desist from all offensive military activity; and demands that all parties desist from threats or intimidation against and interference with the personnel of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC).

In an explanation of vote, the U.S. Representative expressed support for this resolution, describing it as a contribution toward peace and another milestone toward achieving for the Cambodian people the opportunity to determine their own destiny through free and fair elections. She urged all parties to cooperate fully with UNTAC to guarantee that political intimidation and violence cease, and that a neutral political environment be established so that free and fair elections could take place. She urged all parties to respect the results and said the United States was committed to supporting only the Government that emerges from the elections as the sole legitimate authority for all of Cambodia.

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S/Res/826

May 20

15(US)-0-0

Expresses satisfaction with the arrangements made for the conduct of elections for the constituent assembly; commends those participating in the election campaign despite the violence and intimidation; condemns all acts of violence; expresses its appreciation for the achievements of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) in preparation for the elections; fully supports the decision of the Secretary General that the election be held as scheduled; calls on UNTAC to work to ensure a neutral political environment conducive to the holding of free and fair elections; reminds all Cambodian parties of their obligation to comply with the results of the election; warns that the Council will respond appropriately should any of the parties fail to honor its obligations; reaffirms its readiness to support fully the constituent assembly and the process of drawing up a constitution and establishing a new government; and recognizes that the Cambodians themselves bear primary responsibility for the political future of their country.

S/Res/835

June 2

15(US)-0-0

Expresses its intention, following certification of the election, to support fully the duly-elected constituent assembly and the establishment of a new government for all Cambodia; calls upon all parties to respect the results of the election and to do all in their power to establish a democratic government in accordance with the terms of the new constitution; and urges the international community to contribute to the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Cambodia.

The U.S. Deputy Representative said the United States shared and supported the statement by the Secretary General's special representative to Cambodia that the conduct of the elections in that country was free and fair. He called on all Cambodian parties to declare their intention to respect the outcome of the elections.

S/Res/840

June 15

15(US)-0-0

Endorses the results of the election, which has been certified free and fair by the United Nations; calls upon all parties to respect the results of the election and to cooperate in securing a peaceful transition; fully supports the newly elected constituent assembly, which has begun to draw up a constitution and will subsequently transform itself into a legislative assembly, which in turn will establish a new government; requests that UNTAC continue to play its role in conjunction with the SNC during the transition period; requests that the Secretary General report to the Council by mid-July, including on his recommenda-

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tions on the role the United Nations might play after the end of the mandate of UNTAC; and urges all states and relevant international organizations to contribute to the reconstruction of Cambodia.

The United States was among the cosponsors of this resolution.

S/Res/860

August 27

15(US)-0-0

Approves the UNTAC withdrawal plan; supports the Constituent Assembly in its work of drawing up and approving a constitution; confirms that UNTAC's functions shall end upon the creation in September of a new government of Cambodia consistent with the Paris agreements; and decides that, in order to ensure a safe and orderly withdrawal of the military component of UNTAC, the period of such withdrawal shall end on November 15, 1993.

The U.S. Representative said that the United States was heartened by the great progress made towards peace and national reconciliation in Cambodia, that we look forward in the near future to the promulgation by the Constituent Assembly of a constitution consistent with the principles of a pluralistic, liberal democratic system as outlined in the Paris Accords, that UNTAC has been a shining example of how a UN peace-keeping operation can help restore peace and hope to a shattered nation, and that the international community still has a responsibility to assist Cambodia in its rehabilitation and reconstruction, in removing land mines, in promoting human rights, and in encouraging peace and stability

S/Res/880

November 4

15(US)-0-0

Welcomes the formation of the new government; urges member states to assist in de-mining work; decides to extend the period of the withdrawal of the mine clearance training unit until November 30, 1993; decides to extend the period of the withdrawal of the military police and medical components of UNTAC to December 31, 1993; decides to establish a team of 20 military liaison officers for a single period of six months with a mandate to report on matters affecting security, to maintain liaison with the Government of Cambodia, and to assist the Government in dealing with residual military matters relating to the Paris Agreements; and welcomes the intention of the Secretary General to appoint a person to coordinate the UN presence in Cambodia for a period to be agreed upon by the Secretary General and the Government of Cambodia.

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CYPRUS

Not Adopted

May 11

14(US)-1-0

This draft resolution would have restructured the financing of the UN Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP). It was vetoed by Russia. Resolution 831 on this subject was adopted on May 27 with Russian support (see below).

S/Res/831

May 27

14(US)-7-1

Stresses the importance of the continuation of voluntary contributions to the UN Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP); decides that with effect from the next extension of UNFICYP's mandate, on or before June 15, 1993, those costs of the force which are not covered by voluntary contributions should be treated as expenses of the United Nations; decides that UNFICYP should be restructured, with the addition of a limited number of observers for reconnaissance; underlines the need for confidence building measures, including a significant reduction in the number of foreign troops in Cyprus and a reduction in the number of foreign troops in Cyprus and a reduction of defense spending in Cyprus; and decides to conduct a comprehensive reassessment of UNFICYP, to include progress on confidence building measures and toward a political settlement.

The U.S. Representative welcomed the resolution and the new possibilities it provided for ensuring that UNFICYP would be able to continue its essential role in stabilizing the situation in Cyprus. She said the United States believes UNFICYP's role is a major factor in maintaining an atmosphere in which the two sides can conduct a serious negotiation. She said it is particularly important that the two sides agree to, and begin implementing, confidence-building measures now that UNFICYP is facing imminent reductions. She urged a positive result at the current round of negotiations. Pakistan abstained.

S/Res/839

June 11

15(US)-0-0

Extends once more the stationing in Cyprus of the UN peacekeeping force established in 1964 (UNFICYP) to December 15, 1993; requests that the Secretary General continue his mission of good offices, keep the Council informed, and submit a report on implementation of this resolution by November 15, 1993; supports the Secretary General's recommendation that both sides take reciprocal measures to lower the tension, including mutual commitments to prohibit along the ceasefire lines live ammunition or weapons other than those which are

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hand held and to prohibit also firing of weapons within sight or hearing of the buffer zone; and calls on both parties to carry forward the inter-communal talks expeditiously and in a constructive manner.

S/Res/889

December 15

15(US)-0-0

Extends once more the stationing in Cyprus of the UN peacekeeping force (UNFICYP) established in 1964 for a further period ending on June 15, 1994; notes the Secretary General's conclusion that the present circumstances do not allow for any modification in the structure and strength of UNFICYP and requests that he keep those matters under constant review with a view to the further possible restructuring of UNFICYP; urges all concerned to commit themselves to a significant reduction in the number of foreign troops in Cyprus and a reduction of defense spending in Cyprus to help restore confidence and as a first step toward withdrawal of non-Cypriot forces; calls upon military authorities to prohibit certain ammunition and firing of weapons within sight or hearing of the buffer zone; urges leaders to promote tolerance and reconciliation between the two communities; encourages the Secretary General and his Special Representative to pursue his mission of good offices; welcomes the decision of the Secretary General to resume intensive contacts with both sides to achieve agreement on confidence-building measures and an overall settlement; welcomes the declared support of Turkey for the confidence-building measures and would also welcome a statement of support from Greece; requests that the Secretary General submit a report by the end of February 1994 on his efforts toward reaching agreement on confidence-building measures; and decides to undertake, on the basis of that report, a thorough review, including the future UN role, and, if necessary, to consider alternative ways to implement the resolutions on Cyprus.

The United States supported this extension of the UNFICYP mandate. However, it is the U.S. view that indefinitely maintaining the deployment of UNFICYP is not the solution to the problems of Cyprus. It is incumbent upon the parties to reach agreement on a just and lasting settlement. Implementation of the Secretary General's package of confidence-building measures, in the U.S. view, is the best way to make progress toward such a settlement.

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EL SALVADOR

S/Res/832

May 27

15(US)-0-0

Decides to enlarge the mandate of the UN Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) to include the observation of the electoral process due to conclude with the general elections in El Salvador in March 1994; decides to extend the mandate of ONUSAL to November 30, 1993; endorses the view of the Secretary General that the general elections of March 1994 should constitute the logical culmination of the peace process in El Salvador; urges the parties to implement fully all the commitments they assumed; and reaffirms support for the Secretary General's use of his good offices. After the vote the U.S. Representative said the United States strongly supports the resolution, he stressed the importance of strengthening democracy, urged both sides to implement fully all their respective obligations under the peace accords, and noted the importance of the obligations regarding the proper distribution of weapons.

S/Res/888

November 30

15(US)-0-0

Condemns recent acts of violence in El Salvador; expresses concern that important elements of the Peace Accords remain only partially implemented; urges determined efforts to prevent political violence; reaffirms support for the Secretary General's use of his good offices in the peace process; reaffirms also its support for the Secretary General's efforts aimed at the immediate launching of an investigation into illegal armed groups; calls upon all parties to cooperate with the Secretary General and ONUSAL in verifying implementation of their commitments and urges them to complete such implementation within the framework of the agreed calendar and the new timetable proposed by ONUSAL; stresses the need to recover all weapons held by private individuals; urges the Government and the FMLN to remove all obstacles to implementation of the land transfer program and stresses the need to accelerate reintegration programs for ex-combatants; reaffirms the need for full and timely implementation of the recommendations of the Commission on the Truth; calls upon the authorities in El Salvador to ensure that the elections to be held in March 1994 be free and fair; decides to extend the mandate of ONUSAL until May 31, 1994; and requests that the Secretary General report by May 1, 1994, on ONUSAL operations so the Council may review the mission's size and scope for the period after May 31, 1994.

The U.S. Representative said this resolution reflects the enormous progress that has been made in implementing the Salvadoran peace

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process, and it makes clear to the parties the importance of moving ahead on those provisions not yet fully implemented. She expressed concern about the growing violence, which could undermine the process. It is imperative, she said, that every effort be made to ensure a climate for free and fair elections not tainted by violence.

GEORGIA

S/Res/849

July 9

15(US)-0-0

Requests that the Secretary General send a special envoy to Georgia to assist in reaching agreement on implementation of the ceasefire and begin preparations for dispatch of 50 military observers to Georgia once the ceasefire is implemented; welcomes the Secretary General's efforts to launch a peace process involving the parties to the conflict and with Russia as a facilitator; and supports the Secretary General's cooperation with the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) in its efforts to bring peace to the region.

S/Res/854

August 6

15(US)-0-0

Approves the Secretary General's proposal to the Security Council that an advance team of up to 10 UN military observers be deployed to Abkhazia as soon as possible to begin to help to verify compliance with the ceasefire, the mandate of the team to expire within three months; and looks forward to the report of the Secretary General on the proposed establishment of a UN observer mission, including in particular a detailed estimate of the cost and scope of the operations, a time-frame for its implementation, and the projected conclusion of the operation.

S/Res/858

August 24

15(US)-0-0

Decides to establish a UN Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) comprising 88 military observers with a mandate: (A) to verify compliance with the ceasefire agreement of July 27, (B) to investigate reports of ceasefire violations and to attempt to resolve such incidents with the parties involved, and (C) to report to the Secretary General on such violations of the ceasefire; decides that UNOMIG is established for six months subject to the proviso that it will be extended beyond the initial 90 days only if substantive progress is made toward establishing a lasting peace; welcomes the proposed deployment of mixed interim monitoring groups of Georgian/Abkhaz/Russian units designed to consolidate the ceasefire; calls on Georgia to conclude a status of forces agreement with the UN expeditiously to facilitate deployment of

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UNOMIG; and requests that the Secretary General energetically pursue efforts to facilitate the peace process.

Speaking after the vote, the U.S. Representative said the United States welcomes the Council's decision to dispatch an observer mission to Georgia. We attach great significance, she said, to the opportunity this ceasefire agreement presents for real progress toward a durable political settlement. The mission can play a vital role in helping to create the conditions necessary for genuine peace negotiations to proceed, she said, but success of the negotiations can be accomplished only by the parties to the conflict. She added that the mission can be effective only if the parties to the conflict have the political will to resolve their differences by negotiation. Without that will, she said, we would see no justification in prolonging the mission.

S/Res/876

October 19

15(US)-0-0

Affirms the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Georgia; reaffirms its strong condemnation of the grave violation of the ceasefire agreement by the Abkhaz side; demands that all parties refrain from the use of force, and welcomes the decision of the Secretary General to send a fact-finding mission to Georgia; affirms the right of refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes; calls for unimpeded access for international humanitarian relief assistance in the region; calls on all states to prevent the provision from their territories or by persons under their jurisdiction of assistance, other than humanitarian, to the Abkhaz side, and in particular to prevent the supply of any weapons and munitions; and reiterates its support for the efforts of the Secretary General, in cooperation with the CSCE and with the assistance of Russia as a facilitator, to carry forward the peace process.

The U.S. Deputy Representative said the United States supported this resolution because it underlines once again what must be done to bring peace to Georgia. The Abkhaz side, he said, must bear the responsibility for its unilateral violation of the ceasefire agreement. The way to rectify the situation is clear, he said; there must be good faith engagement in a political process, in keeping with the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia.

S/Res/881

November 4

15(US)-0-0

Welcomes the continued efforts of the Secretary General and his Special Envoy, in cooperation with the CSCE and with the assistance of Russia as facilitator, to carry forward the peace process and to bring both parties together in late November 1993 in Geneva; reiterates the

demand that all parties refrain from the use of force; approves the continued presence of UNOMIG in Georgia until January 31, 1994, comprising up to five military observers plus minimal support staff, with the following interim mandate: (a) to maintain contacts with both sides to the conflict and military contingents of the Russian Federation, and (b) to monitor the situation and report to headquarters, with particular reference to developments relevant to efforts to promote a political settlement; decides that UNOMIG will not be extended beyond January 31, 1994, unless progress has been made towards peace or the peace process would be served by the prolongation of its mandate; and requests that the Secretary General take planning steps to enable, upon a further decision of the Council, prompt deployment of additional personnel if the situation on the ground and in the peace process warrants it.

The U.S. Representative welcomed the adoption of this resolution. The United States, she said, sees in this resolution affirmation of continuing UN commitment to resolution of this conflict, in keeping with the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Georgia, which we unreservedly support. UNOMIG, she said, can play a constructive role in monitoring the situation on the ground and helping to create an atmosphere conducive to a negotiated settlement.

S/Res/892

December 22

15(US)-0-0

Authorizes the phased deployment of up to 50 additional UN military observers to UNOMIG; notes the intention of the Secretary General to plan and prepare for a possible further expansion of UNOMIG to ensure prompt deployment should the situation on the ground and the course of negotiations warrant it; expresses willingness to review the mandate of UNOMIG, taking into account any progress achieved; urges the parties to comply fully with their commitments; urges the parties to ensure the security of UNOMIG personnel; urges the parties to create conditions for the voluntary, safe, and speedy return of refugees; and urges the parties not to take any political or other steps that could aggravate the situation or hinder the process towards a comprehensive political settlement.

The representative of the United States expressed support for the phased expansion of UNOMIG, which lends practical support to progress in the negotiations. He expressed the hope that the parties can agree on a ceasefire. He also said the United States looks forward to the Secretary General's report, hoping it will evaluate whether UNOMIG might resume more traditional observer functions and will include an estimate of costs and of the time likely to be required for accomplishment of its mission.

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HAITI

S/Res/841

June 16

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Charter Chapter VII, affirms that the solution of the crisis in Haiti should take into account resolutions of the Organization of American States (OAS) and the UN General Assembly; welcomes the request of the General Assembly that the Secretary General assist, in cooperation with the OAS, in the solution of the crisis; decides that the following sanctions shall come into force on June 23 unless the Secretary General, having regard to the views of the OAS Secretary General, reports to the Security Council that, in light of the results of negotiations, imposition of such measures is not warranted:

- prevent the sale or supply of petroleum or petroleum products, arms, weapons, ammunition, military vehicles and equipment,
- prohibit traffic from entering the territorial sea of Haiti carrying the above products, but exceptions on a case-by-case basis may be authorized, and
- freeze funds owned by the Haitian government;
- and decides to establish a committee of the Security Council to oversee the sanctions.

S/Res/861

August 27

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Charter Chapter VII, decides to suspend the sanctions set out in resolution 841; confirms its readiness to terminate this suspension immediately if the parties to the Governors Island Agreement or any other authorities in Haiti have not complied in good faith with the Agreement; and expresses its readiness to review all the sanctions in resolution 841 with a view to lifting them definitively once the relevant provisions of the Governors Island Agreement have been fully implemented

S/Res/862

August 31

15(US)-0-0

Approves the dispatch as soon as possible of an advance team of not more than 30 personnel to assess requirements and prepare for the possible dispatch of both the civilian police and military assistance components of the proposed UN Mission in Haiti; decides that the mandate of the advance team will expire within one month, and contemplates that this advance team could be incorporated into the proposed UN Mission in Haiti if and when such a mission is formally established; looks forward to a further report of the Secretary General on the pro-

posed establishment of the UN Mission in Haiti, including in particular a detailed estimate of the cost and scope of this operation, a time-frame for its implementation, and the projected conclusion of this operation; and urges the Secretary General to enter expeditiously into discussions with the Government of Haiti on a status of mission agreement to facilitate the early dispatch of the UN Mission in Haiti if and when the Council so decides.

S/Res/867

September 23

15(US)-0-0

Approves the recommendation of the Secretary General to authorize establishment and immediate dispatch of the UN Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) for six months subject to the proviso that it will be extended beyond 75 days only upon a review on whether or not substantive progress has been made towards implementation of the Governors Island Agreement and the political accords contained in the New York Pact; decides that UNMIH shall be comprised of up to 567 UN police monitors and a military construction unit of approximately 700, including 60 military trainers; determines that the police monitors shall provide guidance and training to all levels of the Haitian police and monitor the way in which the operations are implemented; determines that the military component of UNMIH in charge of modernization of the armed forces shall have the following roles: (a) the military training teams shall provide non-combat training and (b) the military construction unit will work with the Haitian military to carry out projects; welcomes the intention of the Secretary General to place the peacekeeping mission under the oversight of the Special Representative of the Secretaries General of the UN and the Organization of American States; calls upon the Government of Haiti to ensure the safety and freedom of movement of UN personnel, and urges early conclusion of a Status of Mission Agreement; calls upon all factions in Haiti to renounce violence as a means of political expression; requests that the Secretary General dispatch UNMIH on an urgent basis; encourages the Secretary General to establish a trust fund to assist in financing UNMIH, and encourages member states to make voluntary contributions to the fund; requests that the Secretary General seek contributions of personnel from member states for the civilian police and military components of UNMIH; expresses the hope that states will assist the legally constituted Government of Haiti to restore democracy; and expresses its appreciation for the constructive role of the Organization of American States in promoting the solution of the political crisis and the restoration of democracy in Haiti.

The U.S. Deputy Representative called this resolution another important step towards restoration of democratic government in Haiti. It

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shows the people of Haiti, he said, that the community of nations is ready to lend a helping hand. Acknowledging that civic institutions cannot be imposed from the outside, he said outsiders, with the consent of Haitian leaders, can help by giving Haitian citizens the benefit of our experience, by providing appropriate material support, and by sharing with them our faith in democratic processes and ideals. But, he said, we expect the Governors Island signatories to meet their own obligations with respect to safeguarding the human rights of Haitian citizens and ensuring the safety of UN mission personnel in Haiti. By our action today, he continued, we say to those in Haiti who still believe that the cause of democracy can be thwarted that the time for such thinking is past, and the time for reconciliation and nation building has come.

S/Res/873

October 13

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Charter Chapter VII, decides to terminate the suspension of the sanctions measures set out in the Council's resolution 841 as of October 18; decides also that funds that are required to be frozen pursuant to resolution 841 may be released at the request of President Aristide or Prime Minister Malval of Haiti; decides further that the committee established by resolution 841 shall have the authority to grant exceptions to the sanctions on a case-by-case basis under the no-obligation procedure in response to requests by President Aristide or Prime Minister Malval; and confirms its readiness to consider imposition of additional measures if authorities in Haiti continue to impede the activities of UNAMIH or have not complied in full with relevant Security Council resolutions and the provisions of the Governors Island Agreement.

The U.S. Representative, speaking of the actions by armed demonstrators which prevented U.S. troops on a UN mission from entering Haiti, pointed out that these troops were invited into Haiti by Haiti's Prime Minister Malval, that they were not sent to confront the military or police but to provide technical and training assistance, and that the Governors Island Agreement of July 3 called for this mission. Some in Haiti may think a great victory was won, she said, but this would be a dangerous delusion. She urged General Cedras and police chief Francois to reconsider their actions. She said she hoped the Council's renewal of sanctions would provide a wake-up call to those who seek to extinguish democracy in Haiti. She said the U.S. Government is committed to the return of democracy to Haiti and stands ready to assist in the job of rebuilding the country.

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S/Res/875

October 16

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Charter Chapters VII and VIII, calls upon UN member states to ensure strict implementation of the provisions of resolutions 841 and 873 relating to the supply of petroleum or petroleum products or arms and related materiel of all types, and in particular to halt inward maritime shipping as necessary in order to inspect and verify their cargoes and destinations; and confirms that it is prepared to consider further necessary measures to ensure full compliance with the provisions of relevant Security Council resolutions.

The United States cosponsored this resolution.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE ELECTION

S/Res/805

February 4

15(US)-0-0

Decides that the election to fill the vacancy in the International Court of Justice created by the death of Judge Manfred Lachs shall take place on May 10 at a meeting of the Security Council and at a meeting of the General Assembly at its 47th session.

IRAQ

S/Res/806

February 5

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Charter Chapter VII, underlines again the Council's guarantee of the inviolability of the international boundary between Kuwait and Iraq; decides to extend the terms of reference of the UN Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) to include infantry in sufficient numbers to take physical action to prevent or redress small-scale violations of the demilitarized zone, violations of the Iraq-Kuwait boundary by civilians or police, and problems that might arise from the presence of Iraqi installations and Iraqi citizens and their assets in the demilitarized zone on the Kuwaiti side of the boundary; requests that the Secretary General plan and execute a phased deployment of the strengthening of UNIKOM; and reaffirms that the question of termination or continuation of UNIKOM will continue to be reviewed every six months.

S/Res/833

May 27

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Charter Chapter VII, welcomes the demarcation decisions of the UN Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission; reaf-

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firmly that the decisions of the Commission regarding the demarcation of the boundary are final; demands that Iraq and Kuwait respect the inviolability of the international boundary; and reaffirms its decision to guarantee the inviolability of the boundary.

The U.S. Representative underscored the importance the United States attaches to the inviolability of the demarcated boundary and the seriousness of its guarantee by the Security Council. She noted that the Commission had not established a new boundary, but had identified more precisely and marked on the ground a boundary that has existed since its acceptance by both Iraq and Kuwait in 1963.

KOREA, D.P.R.

S/Res/825

May 11

13(US)-0-2

Calls upon the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) to reconsider the announcement contained in its letter of March 12, 1993, which noted its intention to withdraw from the Treaty of Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and thus to reaffirm its commitment to the Treaty; further calls upon the DPRK to honor its non-proliferation obligations under the treaty and comply with its safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); requests that the Director General of the IAEA continue to consult with the DPRK with a view to resolving the issues which are the subject of the Board of Governors' findings; and encourages all member states to facilitate a solution.

In response to statements made by the North Korean representative, the U.S. Representative said that the charge that the United States poses a nuclear threat to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is totally unfounded. Since 1978, she said, the United States has publicly offered assurances on the non-use of nuclear weapons to non-nuclear-weapon states. The claim that military exercises conducted with the Republic of Korea are offensive in nature is also unfounded, she said.

LIBERIA

S/Res/813

March 26

15(US)-0-0

Reaffirms the Council's belief that the Yamoussoukro IV Accord offers the best possible framework for a peaceful resolution of the Liberian conflict by creating the necessary conditions for free and fair elections, and encourages the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to continue its efforts to assist in the peaceful implementation of this Accord; condemns the violation of the ceasefire of

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November 28, 1990, and the continuing armed attacks against the peacekeeping forces of ECOWAS in Liberia by one of the parties to the conflict; reiterates its call upon all parties to respect and implement the ceasefire and the various accords of the peace process; welcomes the Secretary General's appointment of a Special Representative for Liberia; calls upon all states to comply with the general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment; declares its readiness to consider appropriate measures in support of ECOWAS if any party is unwilling to cooperate, in particular in implementation of the encampment and disarmament provisions of the Yamoussoukro Accords; demands that the parties refrain from any action that will impede the delivery of humanitarian assistance; reiterates its call upon all parties to respect the provisions of international humanitarian law; requests that the Secretary General, in consultation with ECOWAS, consider convening a meeting of the parties to restate their commitment to implementation of the Yamoussoukro IV Accord; and requests that the Secretary General discuss with ECOWAS and the parties the contribution which the United Nations could make in support of the Accord, including the deployment of UN observers.

The U.S. Representative expressed satisfaction that this resolution was adopted, describing it as further strengthening the relationship between the United Nations and ECOWAS, which had taken the laudable initiative to address a regional conflict. She described such UN cooperation with regional organizations as vital in a time of shrinking resources, praised the patience and skill of ECOWAS, and urged all UN members to assist ECOWAS. She encouraged Special Representative Gordon-Somer to continue his efforts in arranging a cease-fire, urged the factions to reaffirm their commitment to implement the Yamoussoukro agreement, supported the Secretary General's offer to provide technical assistance to ECOWAS to monitor sanctions, and favored the dispatch of United Nations observers to help guarantee that the disarmament process and elections are conducted fairly.

S/Res/856

August 10

15(US)-0-0

Welcomes the decision of the Secretary General to send a technical team to Liberia to gather information relevant to the proposed establishment of a UN Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL); approves the dispatch to Liberia of an advance team of 30 military observers to monitor ceasefire violations; looks forward to the report of the Secretary General on the proposed establishment of UNOMIL, including in particular a detailed estimate of the cost and scope of this operation, a time-frame for its implementation, the projected conclusion of this operation, and how to ensure coordination between UNOMIL and the peacekeep-

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ing force of ECOWAS; calls upon all parties to the conflict to respect and implement the ceasefire, to cooperate fully with the advanced mission, and to ensure the safety of UN personnel and all other peace-keeping and humanitarian personnel in Liberia; and commends ECOWAS and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) for their efforts in support of the peace process.

S/Res/866

September 22

15(US)-0-0

Decides to establish a UN Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) for seven months; decides that UNOMIL shall comprise military observers as well as medical, engineering, communications, transportation, and electoral components, and shall have the following mandate: (a) investigate ceasefire violations, (b) monitor compliance with other elements of the peace agreement, (c) observe and verify the election process, (d) assist in the coordination of humanitarian assistance activities, (e) develop a plan for demobilization of combatants, (f) report on any major violations of international humanitarian law, (g) train ECOMOG engineers in mine clearance and assist in clearance of mines, and (h) coordinate with ECOMOG in the discharge of ECOMOG's responsibilities; welcomes the Secretary General's intention to conclude with ECOWAS an agreement defining the roles and responsibilities of UNOMIL and ECOWAS; encourages African states to provide troops for ECOMOG; welcomes the steps taken by the Secretary General to establish a trust fund to facilitate the sending of reinforcements by African states to ECOMOG; urges the Liberian parties to commence the encampment, disarmament, and demobilization process; welcomes the decision to establish the transitional government; calls on the transitional government to conclude a status of mission agreement with the United Nations to facilitate full deployment of UNOMIL; urges the Liberian parties to finalize the composition of the Elections Commission so that it can undertake preparations for the legislative and presidential elections by March 1994; calls on the Liberian parties to cooperate in the safe delivery of humanitarian assistance; and welcomes ECOMOG's commitment to ensure the safety of UNOMIL observers and civilian staff.

The U.S. Deputy Representative said this resolution should help to create the climate necessary for successfully building up the trust so vital to successful implementation of the peace agreement. The role of ECOMOG will be pivotal, he said; we trust that adequate coordination between ECOMOG and UNOMIL will enable both groups to operate in the complementary manner foreseen by the Council and the parties to the agreement, he added. The precedent set here of side-by-side operations by the UN and a regional group, he said, may have reverbera-

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tions in other conflict areas which could perhaps be tackled in a similar manner if the world sees it work well in Liberia.

LIBYA

S/Res/883

November 11

11(US)-0-4

Acting under Charter Chapter VII, demands that the Libyan Government comply without any further delay with resolutions 731 and 748; decides to take a number of measures beginning on December 1: (1) all states in which there are funds owned by the Libyan Government or any Libyan undertaking shall freeze such funds, (2) all states shall prohibit any provision to Libya of pumps, hoses, boilers, and other equipment for use in crude oil transport and export, and (3) all states shall require the immediate and complete closure of all Libyan Arab Airlines (LAA) offices within their territories, prohibit commercial transactions with LAA, and prohibit supply of materials, advice, assistance, or insurance for Libyan pilots and aircraft; affirms that nothing in this resolution affects Libya's duty to adhere to its debt obligations; and expresses its willingness to suspend these measures immediately if the Secretary General reports that the Libyan Government has ensured the appearance of those charged with the bombing of Pan Am 103 for trial before the appropriate U.K. or U.S. court and has satisfied the French judicial authorities with respect to the bombing of UTA 772.

The U.S. Representative said this resolution demonstrates that the Council is steadfast in its opposition to international terrorism. Terrorism, she said, is a challenge to every nation in the world, and the fight against terrorism must be a collective effort. She described this resolution as balanced and precisely targeted. By strengthening sanctions against Libya, she said, the Council has shown the flexibility of sanctions as a diplomatic tool. The more we demonstrate that the Council can impose, lift, suspend, or strengthen sanctions at will, she added, the better the sanctions stick can serve the Council's diplomacy. China, Djibouti, Morocco, and Pakistan abstained.

MIDDLE EAST

S/Res/803

January 28

15(US)-0-0

Extends the mandate of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for a further interim period of six months, to July 31, 1993.

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S/Res/830

May 26

15(US)-0-0

Renews the mandate of the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) for six months until November 30, 1993.

S/Res/852

July 28

15(US)-0-0

Extends the present mandate of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for a further interim period of six months, until January 31, 1994

S/Res/887

November 29

15(US)-0-0

Decides to renew the mandate of the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) for another period of six months, until May 31, 1994.

MOZAMBIQUE

S/Res/818

April 14

15(US)-0-0

Stresses concern about delays and difficulties affecting implementation of the peace process; urges the parties to comply with the commitments they entered into, in particular with respect to concentration, assembly and demobilization of their armed troops; welcomes the readiness of both parties to meet at a high level to address major issues; welcomes the Secretary General's intention to ensure prompt deployment of military contingents of the UN Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ); strongly urges the parties to finalize the precise timetable for elections; stresses the importance it attaches to early signature of the status of forces agreement with the United Nations; and urges the parties to guarantee ONUMOZ's freedom of movement and verification capabilities.

The U.S. Representative said after the vote that it is now up to the Mozambican Government and RENAMO to ensure the speedy implementation of the peace accord, especially demobilization of combatants. She called upon the Mozambican Government to conclude a status of forces agreement with the United Nations to facilitate the ONUMOZ mission. She also urged RENAMO to participate fully in the operations of joint Commissions and monitoring mechanisms. She said the United States had identified significant resources to support demobilization and elections, and she urged other donors to provide assistance for the various facets of the transition to peace and democracy.

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S/Res/850

July 9

15(US)-0-0

Welcomes the progress made in implementing the provisions of the peace agreement but stresses its concern that delays have not been entirely overcome; underlines the importance it attaches to holding elections no later than October 1994; urges Mozambique and the Resistencia Nacional Mocambicana (RENAMO) to begin demobilization of their forces; urges RENAMO to dispatch its military personnel to military training centers for training, with military personnel of the government, as the first elements of a new Mozambique Defense Force; encourages RENAMO to participate fully in the work of the Joint Commission for the Formation of the Mozambique Defense Force; and stresses the importance of the early establishment of the Commission of State Administration.

S/Res/863

September 13

15(US)-0-0

Emphasizes the need to respect fully all the provisions of the General Peace Agreement, in particular those concerning the ceasefire and the movement of troops; reaffirms the importance it attaches to the holding of elections no later than October 1994; strongly urges the Government of Mozambique and RENAMO to apply the revised time-table for implementation of all provisions of the General Peace Agreement; stresses once again the urgent need for assembly and demobilization of troops; deplores the lack of progress in the multi-party consultative conference and urges RENAMO and other political parties to join with the Government of Mozambique in quickly agreeing on an election law; commends the agreements reached in the Maputo talks between the Government of Mozambique and RENAMO on the reintegration into the state administration of all areas now under the control of RENAMO; and requests that the Secretary General examine the proposal of the Government of Mozambique and RENAMO for UN monitoring of police activities in the country and welcomes his intention to send a survey team of experts in connection with the proposed UN police contingent.

S/Res/879

October 29

15(US)-0-0

Decides, pending examination of the Secretary General's report, to extend ONUMOZ's mandate for an interim period ending on November 5, 1993.

S/Res/882

November 5

15(US)-0-0

Commends the agreements reached between President Chissano and Mr. Dhlakama in Maputo on September 3; reaffirms the vital impor-

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tance it attaches to holding elections no later than October 1994; welcomes the approval by the Mozambican parties of the revised timetable for implementation of the peace agreement; urges the parties to commence assembly of troops in November 1993 and initiate demobilization by January 1994 with a view to ensuring completion of demobilization by May 1994; welcomes approval of the guidelines for the Ceasefire Commission; underlines the need to make immediately operational the commissions for administration, police, and information; authorizes the Secretary General to proceed with selection and deployment of UN police observers; underscores the importance of making progress on the electoral law, establishing an electoral commission, and beginning demobilization of troops; calls for full respect of the ceasefire; decides to renew the mandate of ONUMOZ for six months; and requests that the Secretary General report periodically on progress toward implementing the peace agreement, and also report on implementation of the ONUMOZ mandate, taking into account the need to achieve cost savings.

NAGARNO-KARABAKH

S/Res/822

April 30

15(US)-0-0

Demands cessation of all hostilities and withdrawal of all occupying forces from the Kelbadjar district and other recently occupied areas of Azerbaijan; urges the parties to resume negotiations to resolve the conflict within the framework of the peace process of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE); and calls for unimpeded access for international humanitarian relief efforts.

S/Res/853

July 29

15(US)-0-0

Condemns the seizure of Ogdam and other areas of the Azerbaijani Republic; condemns all hostile actions in the region; demands the immediate cessation of hostilities and the complete withdrawal of occupying forces from areas of the Azerbaijani Republic; calls on the parties to reach a ceasefire; endorses the efforts of the Minsk Group of the CSCE to achieve a peaceful solution to the conflict; welcomes the preparations for a CSCE monitor mission; urges the parties to pursue negotiations within the Minsk Group, as well as through direct contacts, towards a final settlement; urges Armenia to exert its influence to achieve compliance by Armenians in Nagorno-Karabakh to comply with Security Council resolutions; and urges states to refrain from supply of weapons and munitions which might lead to an intensification of the conflict or continued occupation of territory.

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Following adoption of the resolution, the U.S. Deputy Representative said the United States strongly supports the Council's condemnations of the seizure of territory as well as the Council's demand for withdrawal. The capture of Ogdam has added to the human suffering, he said, and has disrupted the peace process. The United States supports the Minute Group's efforts, he said, and he called upon all parties to help create conditions for a peaceful resolution of the conflict.

S/Res/874

October 14

15(US)-0-0

Calls upon the parties to make effective and permanent the ceasefire established as a result of the direct contacts undertaken with the assistance of Russia in support of the CSCE Minsk Group; reiterates its full support for the peace process being pursued within the framework of the CSCE; welcomes and commends to the parties the timetable of steps to implement Security Council resolutions 822 and 853 set out on September 28 at the meeting of the Minsk Group; calls for immediate implementation of the steps provided for in the timetable, including withdrawal of forces from recently occupied territories and removal of all obstacles to communications and transportation; calls for an early convening of the CSCE Minsk Conference for the purpose of arriving at a negotiated settlement to the conflict; requests that the Secretary General respond favorably to an invitation to send a representative to attend the CSCE Minsk Conference and to provide assistance for the negotiations; and supports the monitoring mission developed by the CSCE.

The U.S. Representative described the resolution as an expression of strong support by the international community for the vital, continuing efforts of the CSCE's Minsk Group to help resolve the conflict. She said the situation in the region had worsened considerably and the tide of refugees had swelled. The international community and the parties to the conflict must act, she said, to alleviate the human suffering and find a peaceful solution.

S/Res/884

November 12

15(US)-0-0

Condemns the recent violations of the ceasefire, and particularly the occupation of the Zangelan district and the city of Goradiz; calls on the Government of Armenia to use its influence to achieve compliance by the Armenians of the Nagorno-Karabakh region of the Azerbaijani Republic with the Council's resolutions; demands the immediate cessation of armed hostilities and unilateral withdrawal of occupying forces from the Zangelan district and Goradiz; strongly urges the parties to resume the ceasefire and to continue to seek a negotiated settlement of the conflict within the context of the Minsk process; and urges all states

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to refrain from any hostile acts which would lead to widening of the conflict.

The representative of the United States said U.S. support for this resolution rests on the premise that violations of ceasefires and the ensuing violence results in suffering by innocent civilians on both sides of the conflict. This resolution, he said, rightly lays blame on both the parties: on one side for violating the ceasefire, and on the other for responding out of all proportion to the violation. The way out, he added, is to realize that continued bloodshed serves no one's good, and to seek a negotiated solution through the Minsk process.

RWANDA

S/Res/812

March 12

15(US)-0-0

Calls upon the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) to respect the ceasefire which took effect on March 9 and to allow the delivery of humanitarian supplies and the return of displaced persons; invites the Secretary General to examine in consultation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) the contribution the United Nations can bring to strengthen the peace process in Rwanda, in particular through the possible establishment of an international force under the aegis of the OAU and the UN to protect the civilian population and support the OAU force for monitoring the ceasefire; invites the Secretary General to examine the request by Rwanda and Uganda for the deployment of observers at the border between these two countries; and urges the Government of Rwanda and the RPF to resume the negotiations on March 15 as agreed, with a view to signing a peace agreement at the beginning of April.

S/Res/846

June 22

15(US)-0-0

Decides to establish the UN Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR) that will be deployed on the Ugandan side of the border; decides that UNOMUR shall monitor the Uganda/Rwanda border to verify that no military assistance reaches Rwanda; welcomes the decision of the Secretary General to support the peace efforts of the Organization of African Unity by putting two military experts at its disposal with a view to assisting the Neutral Military Observer Group; urges the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front to conclude quickly a comprehensive peace agreement; and requests that the Secretary General report to the Council on the results of the Arusha peace talks.

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S/Res/872

October 5

15(US)-0-0

Decides to establish a peacekeeping operation called UN Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) for six months subject to the proviso that it will be extended beyond the initial 90 days only upon a review by the Council as to whether or not substantive progress has been made towards the implementation of the Arusha Peace Agreement; decides that UNAMIR shall have the following mandate: (a) contribute to the security of the city of Kigali, (b) monitor observance of the ceasefire agreement, (c) monitor security during the final period of the transitional government's mandate, leading up to the elections, (d) assist with mine clearance, (e) investigate instances of non-compliance with provisions of the Arusha Peace Agreement relating to integration of the armed forces, (f) monitor repatriation of Rwandese refugees and resettlement of displaced persons, (g) assist in coordination of humanitarian assistance activities, and (h) investigate and report on incidents regarding the activities of the gendarmerie and police; approves the Secretary General's proposal to integrate the UN Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR) within UNAMIR; welcomes the cooperation of the Organization of African Unity in helping to implement the Arusha Peace Agreement; approves the Secretary General's proposal that deployment and withdrawal of UNAMIR should be carried out in stages, and notes that UNAMIR's mandate is expected to terminate following national elections and installation of a new government in Rwanda, events which are scheduled to occur by October 1995, but no later than December 1995; invites the Secretary General to consider ways of reducing the total maximum strength of UNAMIR, in particular through phased deployment, and requests that the Secretary General seek economies in this regard; welcomes the intention of the Secretary General to appoint a Special Representative who would lead UNAMIR and exercise authority over all its elements; requests that the Secretary General conclude an agreement on the status of the operation; and demands that the parties ensure the security and safety of the operation and its personnel.

The U.S. Deputy Representative described the resolution as another major step in resolving the conflict in Rwanda. We support the deployment of this force, he said, because it will advance the goals of peaceful conflict resolution and democratization, and allow the return of hundreds of thousands of those who have fled their homes. It is now up to the Rwandese themselves, he added, to ensure that the transition to democracy moves forward. He also said the United States -- which is deeply concerned with the increasing burden in manpower and financial resources the United Nations is being asked to shoulder -- is pleased to note that this resolution has a tightly focused mandate.

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S/Res/891

December 20

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR) for six months; notes that the integration of UNOMUR within the UN Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) is purely administrative in nature and will in no way affect the mandate of UNOMUR; expresses appreciation to the Government of Uganda for its cooperation and support for UNOMUR; and underlines the importance of authorities in the mission area continuing to have a cooperative attitude.

SECURITY OF UN OPERATIONS

S/Res/868

September 29

15(US) -0-0

Encourages the Secretary General to take forward those measures proposed in his report falling within his responsibilities with a view to ensuring that security matters are an integral part of the planning for an operation; urges states and parties to a conflict to cooperate closely with the UN to ensure the security and safety of UN forces and personnel; confirms that use of force against persons engaged in a UN operation authorized by the Security Council will be considered interference with the exercise of the responsibilities of the Council and may require the Council to consider measures it deems appropriate; confirms also that if, in the Council's view, the host country is unable or unwilling to meet its obligations with regard to the safety and security of a UN operation and its personnel, the Council will consider what steps should be taken; and determines that, when considering the establishment of a future UN operation, the Security Council will require (a) that the host country take all appropriate steps to ensure the security and safety of the operation and its personnel, (b) that the security and safety arrangements undertaken by the host country extend to all persons engaged in the operation, and (c) that an agreement on the status of the operation be negotiated expeditiously and should come into force as near as possible to the outset of the operation.

SOMALIA

S/Res/814

March 26

15(US)-0-0

Welcomes the convening of the Third UN Coordination Meeting for Humanitarian Assistance to Somalia in Addis Ababa March 11-13; requests that the Secretary General, with assistance from UN entities and agencies, provide humanitarian assistance to the people of Somalia.

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lia in rehabilitating their political institutions and economy and promoting political settlement and national reconciliation, including in particular: (a) to assist in the provision of relief and in economic rehabilitation, (b) to assist in repatriation of refugees and displaced persons within Somalia, (c) to assist the people of Somalia to promote political reconciliation, (d) to assist in reestablishment of Somali police, and (e) to assist in development of a coherent program for the removal of mines; acting under Charter Chapter VII, decides to expand the size of the UN Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) and its mandate (including enforcement power); authorizes the mandate for UNOSOM II for an initial period through October 31, 1993; emphasizes the crucial importance of disarmament and the urgent need to build on the efforts of the Unified Task Force (UNITAF); demands that all Somali parties comply fully with the commitments they have undertaken in the agreements they concluded in Addis Ababa; demands that all Somali parties take all measures to ensure the safety of UN personnel as well as the staff of organizations engaged in providing humanitarian and other assistance; requests that the Secretary General support from within Somalia the implementation of the arms embargo; calls upon all states to cooperate in the implementation of the arms embargo; requests that the Secretary General provide security, as appropriate, to assist in the repatriation of refugees and the assisted resettlement of displaced persons; reiterates its demand that all Somali parties immediately cease and desist from all breaches of international humanitarian law, and reaffirms that those responsible for such acts be held individually accountable; requests that the Secretary General maintain the fund established pursuant to resolution 794 for the additional purpose of receiving contributions for maintenance of UNOSOM II forces following the departure of UNITAF forces and for the establishment of Somali police, and calls on member states to make contributions to this fund in addition to their assessed contributions; requests that the Secretary General ask UN agencies and other organizations to continue to extend financial, material and technical support to the Somali people; and requests that the Secretary General seek pledges and contributions to assist in financing the rehabilitation of the political institutions and economy of Somalia.

The U.S. Representative paid tribute to all those countries that contributed to UNITAF. She described the task ahead as an unprecedented enterprise -- an undertaking with few lessons and no models for guidance -- aimed at restoration of an entire country, a task which the United States would vigorously support.

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S/Res/837

June 6

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Charter Chapter VII, condemns the armed attacks against the personnel of UNOSOM II on June 5; reemphasizes the importance of early implementation of the disarmament of all Somali parties; demands that all Somali parties comply fully with commitments undertaken in agreements they concluded in Addis Ababa, in particular on implementing the ceasefire; reaffirms that the Secretary General is authorized to take all necessary measures against those responsible for armed attacks to establish the effective authority of UNOSOM II; requests that the Secretary General inquire into the incident; encourages the rapid deployment of all UNOSOM II contingents to meet the full requirements of 28,000 men; and urges member states to contribute military support and transportation to provide UNOSOM II the capability to confront and deter armed attacks directed against it.

The U.S. Representative described the armed attacks of June 5 as an outrage that threatened international peace and security. She said the United States supported this resolution as the minimum required to restore the conditions for peace and reconciliation in Somalia. This action, she said, reaffirms the existing authority of UNOSOM II to take strong and forceful action to safeguard international forces, to punish those who attack them, and to restore security. Those who challenge the authority of the Security Council to enforce its resolutions, she said must know that they will pay a heavy price for ignoring the Council.

S/Res/865

September 22

15(US)-0-0

Condemns attacks on UNOSOM II personnel and reaffirms that those who have committed or have ordered the commission of such criminal acts will be held individually responsible for them; affirms the importance it attaches to fulfillment of UNOSOM II's objectives of facilitation of humanitarian assistance and restoration of law and order, and of national reconciliation in a free, democratic, and sovereign Somalia, so that it can complete its mission by March 1995; requests, in that context, that the Secretary General direct the urgent preparation of a detailed plan; urges the Secretary General to redouble his efforts to continue the process of national reconciliation and political settlement; approves the recommendations of the Secretary General relating to reestablishment of the Somali police, judicial, and penal systems; requests that the Secretary General undertake a recruiting program for staffing UNOSOM II with police, judicial, and penal specialists; and urges member states to provide assistance for reestablishment of the Somali police, judicial, and penal systems.

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The U.S. Deputy Representative said that the resolution does two critical things. First, he said, it sets out in clear, unambiguous terms that the UN's principal goal in Somalia is to bring about political reconciliation. The United States, he said, has always seen the UN's mission in Somalia as political, helping the Somali people to reestablish their political structures and democratic institutions. The other critical step, he said, is to lend support to the basic building blocks of new political institutions, a police, judiciary, and penal system. With the establishment of a strong, effective police force, supported and overseen by a functioning judicial system, he said, the Somali people will be free to take up again their normal lives, free from intimidation by gunmen.

S/Res/878

October 29

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Charter Chapter VII, extends UNOSOM's mandate for an interim period ending on November 18, 1993; and requests that the Secretary General report before November 18 on developments in Somalia to enable the Council to take appropriate decisions concerning the further extension of the mandate.

S/Res/885

November 16

15(US)-0-0

Authorizes the establishment of a Commission of Inquiry to investigate armed attacks on UNOSOM II personnel; requests that the Secretary General appoint the Commission at the earliest possible time; requests that the Commission report its findings as soon as possible; and requests that the Secretary General, pending completion of the Commission's report, suspend arrest actions against those individuals who might be implicated but are not currently detained pursuant to resolution 837.

The U.S. Representative said the United States, which sponsored this resolution, believes the Commission is vitally important to advancing the peace process in Somalia, a process which has been disappointingly slow. The primary goal in Somalia, she said, is to foster a political dialogue which can lead to national reconciliation. We want to see the Somali people reestablish key institutions, she said, and the United Nations must do its part to help create a climate to facilitate that process.

S/Res/886

November 18

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Charter Chapter VII, decides to renew the mandate of UNOSOM II for an additional period expiring on May 31, 1994; requests that the Secretary General report to the Security Council by January 15,

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1994, on progress made in achieving national reconciliation and requests that the Secretary General provide an updated plan setting out UNOSOM II's future strategy; decides to undertake a fundamental review of the mandate of UNOSOM II by February 1, 1994, in light of the Secretary General's report and updated plan; urges all parties in Somalia to accelerate their efforts to achieve political reconciliation; reminds all parties in Somalia that continued UN involvement in Somalia depends on their active cooperation and tangible progress toward a political settlement; reaffirms the obligations of states to implement fully the embargo on weapons and military equipment; and expresses concern at the destabilizing effects of cross-border arms flows in the region, and calls for the cessation of such arms flows.

The U.S. Representative said this resolution demonstrates that it will not abandon Somalia, despite the difficulties endured and sacrifices made, and will help the people of Somalia rebuild their country. The resolution also sends a message to the people of Somalia, she said, that the United Nations can only help, and the Somali people themselves must show the will and the courage to bring about national reconciliation. They cannot expect the United Nations to solve their problems for them, she said.

WESTERN SAHARA

S/Res/809

March 2

15(US)-0-0

Invites the Secretary General and his special representative to intensify their efforts to resolve the issues identified in his recent report, in particular those relating to interpretation and application of the criteria for voter eligibility; invites the Secretary General to make the necessary preparations for the organization of the referendum of self-determination of the people of Western Sahara and to consult accordingly with the parties for the purpose of commencing voter registration on a prompt basis starting with the updated list of the 1974 census; invites the Secretary General to report to the Council not later than May 1993 on the outcome of his efforts with a view that the referendum take place by the end of 1993; requests that the Secretary General include in his report proposals for the necessary adjustments to the present role and strength of the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO); and urges the two parties to cooperate fully with the Secretary General in implementing the settlement plan.

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YUGOSLAVIA

This section lists resolutions concerning all areas included in the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

S/Res/802

January 25

15(US)-0-0

Demands cessation of hostile activities by Croatian armed forces in or adjacent to UN Protected Areas; condemns attacks by Croatian forces against the UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR); demands that heavy weapons seized from UNPROFOR-controlled storage areas be returned; demands strict compliance with ceasefire arrangements, including disbanding and demobilization of Serb Territorial Defense units; and demands full respect for the safety of UN personnel.

S/Res/807

February 19

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Charter Chapter VII, demands full compliance with the UN peacekeeping plan in Croatia and with ceasefire obligations; demands that the parties refrain from positioning their forces in the proximity of UNPROFOR's units; demands strict observance of the Council's resolutions relating to the mandate and operations of UNPROFOR; demands respect for UNPROFOR's unimpeded freedom of movement; decides to extend UNPROFOR's mandate to March 31, 1993; urges cooperation with the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia in discussions to ensure full implementation of the UN peacekeeping mandate in Croatia, including through collection and supervision of heavy weapons by UNPROFOR and withdrawal of forces; and invites the Secretary General to strengthen the security of UNPROFOR, in particular by providing it with the necessary defensive means.

S/Res/808

February 22

15(US)-0-0

Decides that an international tribunal shall be established for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia since 1991; and requests that the Secretary General submit to the Council a report on this matter, including specific proposals, taking into account suggestions put forward by UN member states.

Following adoption, Ambassador Albright said the United States strongly supported this resolution. Quoting Secretary of State Christopher, she said "We cannot ignore the human toll.... Our conscience revolts at the idea of passively accepting such brutality.... Bold tyrants and fearful minorities are watching to see whether 'ethnic cleansing' is a

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policy the world will tolerate. If we hope to promote the spread of freedom or if we hope to encourage the emergence of peaceful multi-ethnic democracies, our answer must be a resounding No."

S/Res/815

March 30

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Charter Chapter VII, decides to extend UNPROFOR's mandate for an additional interim period terminating on June 30, 1993; Supports the co-chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia in their efforts to help define the future status of those territories comprising the UN Protected Areas (UNPAs), which are integral parts of the territory of the Republic of Croatia; and demands full respect for international humanitarian law in these areas.

The U.S. Representative welcomed adoption of the resolution, acknowledged the difficult situation in which UNPROFOR is attempting to contain the fighting and create conditions for a peaceful resolution of the conflict, noted that UNPROFOR's inability to implement the UN peacekeeping plan was partially responsible for the renewal of fighting, stressed that the UNPA are integral parts of Croatia despite attempts at "ethnic cleansing," and called on all parties to respect international humanitarian law.

S/Res/816

March 31

14(US)-0-1

Acting under Charter Chapter VII, decides to extend the ban on military flights in Bosnia and Herzegovina to cover flights by all fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircraft, except for UNPROFOR and other UN operations and humanitarian assistance; requests that UNPROFOR continue to monitor compliance with the ban; and authorizes UN member states, to take all necessary measures to ensure compliance with the ban on flights, in coordination with Secretary General and UNPROFOR.

The United States cosponsored this resolution. The U.S. Deputy Representative called it a demonstration of the international community's will to enforce resolutions of the Council. He said the credibility of the United Nations rests on its willingness to act strongly and effectively, as it is doing through this resolution. Serbian attempts to change the international borders by force will not be recognized, he said, and those who commit unspeakable violations against innocent civilians will be brought to justice. This resolution, he said, stresses that the only means for Bosnian Serbs to rejoin the family of nations is to conform to international norms.

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S/Res/819

April 16

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Charter Chapter VII, demands that all parties treat Srebrenica as a safe area free of armed attack; demands that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) cease the supply of military arms and equipment to the Bosnian Serb paramilitary units in Bosnia and Herzegovina; reaffirms that acquisition of territory by the threat or use of force is unlawful; condemns that actions of the Bosnian Serb party to force the evacuation of the civilian population from Srebrenica; reaffirms its condemnation of violations of international humanitarian law, in particular the practice of "ethnic cleansing"; demands unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance to all parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina; requests that the Secretary General arrange for transfer of the wounded and ill civilians from Srebrenica; and decides to send a mission of Security Council members to Bosnia and Herzegovina to ascertain the situation and report to the council.

S/Res/820

April 17

13(US)-0-2

Commends the peace plan for Bosnia and Herzegovina set out in the Secretary General's report of March 26; welcomes acceptance of the plan by two of the Bosnian parties; expresses its grave concern at the refusal of the Bosnian Serb party to accept the agreement, and calls on that party to accept the peace plan; acting under Charter Chapter VII, decides that economic sanctions specified in the resolution shall come into force nine days after this resolution is adopted, or immediately if the Bosnian Serbs renew their military attacks; and expresses readiness to lift these sanctions after all three Bosnian parties have accepted the peace plan and the Bosnian Serb party is cooperating in good faith in effective implementation of the plan.

The U.S. Representative said the United States joins in condemning the actions of the Bosnian Serbs, noted that the sanctions specified in this resolution show them and their allies -- Serbia and Montenegro -- the price they must pay for their brutal policies and "ethnic cleansing," and stated that the United States will continue to work toward reinforcing economic sanctions to reaffirm its outrage at the atrocities.

S/Res/821

April 28

13(US)-0-2

Reaffirms that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) cannot continue automatically the membership of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the United Nations; and therefore recommends to the General Assembly that it decide that the

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Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) shall not participate in the work of the Economic and Social Council.

The United States cosponsored this resolution. The U.S. Representatives said the United States continues to believe that the FRY's claim to membership in international organizations is legally invalid. Stating that the United States looks forward to the day when it can support FRY admission to the UN, she said that day appears far away because of support being given to the aggression of the Bosnian Serbs.

S/Res/824

May 6

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Charter Chapter VII, welcomes the report of the Mission of the Security Council, and in particular its recommendations concerning safe areas; demands that any taking of territory by force cease immediately; declares that Sarajevo and other such threatened areas, in particular the towns of Tuzla, Zepa, Gorazde, Bihac, Srebrenica, should be treated as safe areas by all parties and should be free from armed attacks; declares that Bosnian Serb forces should be withdrawn from these safe areas while UNPROFOR and the international humanitarian agencies should have free and unimpeded access; and authorizes the strengthening of UNPROFOR by an additional 50 UN military observers to monitor the humanitarian situation in the safe areas.

The U.S. Representative said regretfully that instead of being able to adopt a resolution advancing peace, it was necessary to adopt this resolution to halt Serbian aggression. She described the planned referendum among Bosnian Serbs as simply a ruse to buy time for further territorial conquest. She said that implementation of Security Council resolutions by the Bosnian Serb leadership in coming days would determine whether the United States and the rest of the international community decide that the use of force is inevitable.

S/Res/827

May 25

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Charter Chapter VII, reaffirms the decision taken in resolution 808 on February 22 to establish an international tribunal to prosecute persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia; requests that the Secretary General submit to the judges of the tribunal any suggestions received from states for the rules of procedure and evidence; decides that all states shall cooperate fully with the tribunal and thus take any measures necessary under their domestic law to implement the provisions of the resolution and the statute of the tribunal,

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including the obligation to comply with requests for assistance or orders by a trial chamber under the statute; urges states to contribute funds, equipment, and personnel; and requests that the Secretary General make practical arrangements for the effective functioning of the tribunal at the earliest time.

The United States cosponsored this resolution. The U.S. Representative described the resolution as a clear message to War criminals that they will be prosecuted. She said the men and women behind these crimes are individually responsible for them. While these individuals may be able to hide within the borders of Serbia or parts of Bosnia or Croatia, she said, they will be imprisoned for the rest of their lives within their own land. She said that the U.S. Government is determined to see that women are included among the jurists and prosecutors. She pledged U.S. support, urged appointment of a prosecutor and election of judges without delay, and urged other countries to make contributions to assist an early beginning of the tribunal's work. She said the tribunal must succeed in its work for the sake of the victims and for the credibility of international law.

S/Res/836

June 4

13(US)-0-2

Acting under Charter Chapter VII, decides to ensure full respect for the safe areas referred to in resolution 824; decides to extend to that end the mandate of UNPROFOR to enable it, it to deter attacks against the safe areas, to monitor the ceasefire, to promote the withdrawal of military or paramilitary units other than those of the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and to occupy some key points on the ground; affirms that these safe areas are a temporary measure and that the primary objective remains to reverse the consequences of the use of force and to allow displaced persons to return to their homes in peace; requests that the Secretary General make the adjustments, reinforcements, redeployments necessary to implement this resolution; calls upon member states to contribute forces; authorizes UNPROFOR to take the necessary measures, including the use of force, to act in self-defense in reply to bombardments against the safe areas or armed incursion into them or deliberate obstruction in or around those areas to the freedom of movement of UNPROFOR or of protected humanitarian convoys; decides that member states may take all necessary measures, through the use of air power, in and around the safe areas, to support UNPROFOR; and emphasizes that it will keep open other options for new and tougher measures, none of which is prejudged or excluded from consideration.

The United States cosponsored this resolution. The U.S. Representative said U.S. cosponsorship was a result of its view that the resolution

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was a means to save lives. She noted that this resolution is not the end of the process to end the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, but only an intermediate step. She also noted that the resolution keeps open options for new and tougher measures, and she put the Bosnian Serb party on notice that the United States expects its full cooperation in implementing this resolution.

S/Res/838

June 10

15(US)-0-0

Requests that the Secretary General submit to the Council as soon as possible a further report on options for the deployment of international observers to monitor effectively the implementation of the Council's resolution, to be drawn from the United Nations and member states, on the borders of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro); and invited the Secretary General to contact member states to ensure the availability to him of any relevant material derived from aerial surveillance, and to report thereon to the Council.

The U.S. Representative reiterated U.S. goals: to stop the slaughter, prevent the conflict from spreading, and achieve a lasting and equitable settlement. She described this resolution as another step toward implementing the joint action plan for the area. She expressed skepticism that the government of Serbia and Montenegro was serious about ending the carnage in Bosnia. And she said sealing Bosnia's border with Serbia-Montenegro would be a constructive step toward keeping the pressure on the Bosnia Serbs.

S/Res/842

June 18

15(US)-0-0

Welcomes the offer made by a member state (the United States) to contribute additional personnel to the UNPROFOR presence in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and decides to authorize the deployment of these personnel.

S/Res/843

June 18

15(US)-0-0

Confirms that the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) is entrusted with the task of examining requests for assistance under the provisions of Article 50 of the UN Charter; welcomes the establishment by the Committee of a working group to examine the increasing number of requests for assistance under the provisions of Article 50; and invites the Committee to make recommendations to the Security Council for appropriate action on the requests.

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S/Res/844

June 18

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Charter Chapter VII, decides to authorize the reinforcement of UNPROFOR to meet the additional force requirements mentioned in the Secretary General's report; requests that the Secretary General continue consultations with members contributing forces to UNPROFOR; reaffirms its decision in resolution 836 on the use of air power, in and around safe areas, to support UNPROFOR; and calls upon member states to contribute forces, including logistic support and equipment, to facilitate the implementation of the provisions regarding the safe areas.

S/Res/845

June 18

15(US)-0-0

Commends to Greece and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia the proposals set forth in the Secretary General's report resulting from the efforts of the parties to arrive at a settlement of their difference (regarding the name of the latter); and urges the parties to continue their efforts to arrive at a speedy settlement, before the commencement of the 48th session of the General Assembly.

Not adopted

June 29

6(US)-0-9

This draft resolution (S/25997) would have exempted Bosnia and Herzegovina from the arms embargo on the former Yugoslavia. It failed to obtain the required number of votes and was not adopted.

The United States supported this measure, as did Cape Verde, Djibouti, Morocco, Pakistan, and Venezuela. The U.S. Representative, following the vote, said the United States consistently advocated lifting the arms embargo. In voting "Yes", she said, the United States reaffirms its belief that the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as a sovereign state, has a right to defend itself. The arms embargo, she stated, has the devastating effect of freezing in place a vast disparity in arms, and the Council should not deny the Bosnian government the wherewithal to defend itself in the face of brutal aggression. She cautioned the Bosnian Serbs not to interpret the Council's failure to adopt this resolution as an endorsement of their intransigence or their attempts to change international boundaries by military means.

S/Res/847

June 30

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Charter Chapter VII, requests that the Secretary General report in one month on progress towards implementation of the UN

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peacekeeping plan for Croatia decides to reconsider UNPROFOR's mandate in Croatia in light of that report; and, in this context, decides to extend UNPROFOR's mandate for an additional interim period ending September 30.

S/Res/855

August 9

14(US)-0-1

Endorses the efforts of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE); calls upon the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to reconsider their refusal to allow the continuation of the activities of the CSCE missions of long duration in Kosovo, Sandjak, and Vojvodina, to cooperate with the CSCE by taking practical steps needed for the resumption of the activities of these missions, and to agree to an increase in the number of monitors; and calls upon the FRY (S/M) authorities to assure the monitors' safety and security, and to allow them free and unimpeded access necessary to accomplish their mission.

China abstained on the vote.

S/Res/857

August 20

15(US)-0-0

Establishes a list of 23 candidates for Judges of the International Tribunal established by resolution 808 on February 22, 1993, and resolution 827 on May 25, 1993, for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law.

S/Res/859

August 24

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Charter Chapter VII, calls for an immediate ceasefire and cessation of hostilities as essential for achieving a just and equitable political solution through peaceful negotiations; demands that all concerned facilitate the unhindered flow of humanitarian assistance; demands that the safety and operational effectiveness of UNPROFOR and UNHCR personnel be fully respected; affirms that a solution to the conflict must be in conformity with the UN Charter and the principles of international law; affirms the continuing relevance of (a) the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina, (b) a change in the name of the state or its internal organization would not affect its continued membership in the UN, (c) the principles adopted by the London International Conference on the former Yugoslavia: cessation of hostilities, negotiated solution, and unacceptability of acquisition of territory by force or by "ethnic cleansing," (d) right of displaced persons to return, and (e) maintenance of Sarajevo as a united city and a multi-cultural, multi-ethnic, and pluri-religious center; and

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recalls the principle of individual responsibility for the perpetration of war crimes and other violations of international humanitarian law.

S/Res/869

September 30

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Charter Chapter VII, decides to extend the mandate of UNPROFOR for an additional period terminating on October 1, 1993.

S/Res/870

October 1

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Charter Chapter VII, extends the mandate of UNPROFOR for an additional period ending on October 5, 1993.

S/Res/871

October 4

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Charter Chapter VII, takes note of the Secretary General's intention to establish three subordinate commands within UNPROFOR -- in Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; condemns military attacks; reaffirms the crucial importance of implementation of the UN peacekeeping plan; declares that continued non-cooperation in implementation of Security Council resolutions would have serious consequences, and affirms that full normalization of the international community's position towards those concerned will take into account their actions in implementing these resolutions; calls for an immediate ceasefire; stresses the importance it attaches to restoration of Croatian authority in the "pink zones"; urges cooperation with UNPROFOR in reaching and implementing an agreement on confidence-building measures in Croatia, including restoration of electricity, water, and communications; authorizes UNPROFOR, acting in self-defense, to take the necessary measures, including the use of force, to ensure its security and its freedom of movement; decides to review the extension of close air support to UNPROFOR in Croatia; and decides to extend UNPROFOR's mandate for an additional period ending on March 31, 1994.

The U.S. Representative said this extension of UNPROFOR's mandate was essential to minimize the conflict, to prevent it from spreading, to provide humanitarian relief, and to facilitate a negotiated solution to the conflict. The United States, she said, calls on the Croatian Serbs and the Serbian authorities to show by their actions that they are prepared to work for a peaceful solution. Let me be clear, she said, that the Serbian authorities must stop their interference in the internal affairs of Croatia and must end their military support for the Croatian Serbs.

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S/Res/877

October 21

Adopted Without Vote

Appoints Ramon Escovar-Salom as Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law.

VOTING SUMMARIES

The table below lists the votes of Security Council members on the 95 resolutions introduced in 1993. Resolutions on which a Security Council member voted No or abstained are indicated by number in parentheses. Only one negative vote was recorded (the Russian veto). Abstentions were rare; they were mostly on resolutions concerning the former Yugoslavia, but also concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Cyprus, and Libya. The abstentions on the resolution on Bosnia that failed of adoption on June 29 are also noted.

COUNTRY	YES	NO	ABSTAIN
United States	95	0	0
Brazil	94	0	1 (Bosnia 6/29)
Cape Verde	95	0	0
China	88	0	7 (815, 820, 821, 825, Bosnia 6/29, 855, 883)
Djibouti	94	0	1 (883)
France	94	0	1 (Bosnia 6/29)
Hungary	94	0	1 (Bosnia 6/29)
Japan	94	0	1 (Bosnia 6/29)
Morocco	94	0	1 (883)
New Zealand	94	0	1 (Bosnia 6/29)
Pakistan	91	0	4 (825, 831, 836, 883)
Russia	91	1	3 (820, 821, Bosnia 6/29)
Spain	94	0	1 (Bosnia 6/29)
United Kingdom	94	0	1 (Bosnia 6/29)
Venezuela	94	0	1 (836)

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In the following table, Security Council votes are tabulated on the same basis as overall votes in this report for the General Assembly, and voting coincidence percentages are calculated accordingly. Because most Security Council members recorded 100% coincidence with the United States, they are ranked not by percentage but by the number of identical votes, and alphabetically when the number of votes is the same. It should be noted that group dynamics in the Security Council, whose fifteen members frequently consult closely on issues before resolutions are presented for adoption, are quite different from those in the General Assembly.

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Cape Verde	95	0	0	100.0%
Brazil	94	0	1	100.0%
Djibouti	94	0	1	100.0%
France	94	0	1	100.0%
Hungary	94	0	1	100.0%
Japan	94	0	1	100.0%
Morocco	94	0	1	100.0%
New Zealand	94	0	1	100.0%
Spain	94	0	1	100.0%
United Kingdom	94	0	1	100.0%
Venezuela	94	0	1	100.0%
Pakistan	91	0	4	100.0%
China	88	0	7	100.0%
Russia	91	1	3	98.9%
Average	93.2	0.1	1.7	99.9%

VI - COUNTRY LISTINGS

The United Nations gained 6 new members in 1993 -- and one was replaced -- raising total UN membership to 184. The new members are Andorra, Eritrea, Monaco, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and the Czech and Slovak Republics (which replaced Czechoslovakia). The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is listed alphabetically under "T", reflecting the latest compromise in the controversy about the name of the country.

This section pulls together information contained in previous sections, and presents it by country for 183 UN members (all except the United States). They are listed in alphabetical order, with Democratic People's Republic of Korea under "D", Republic of Korea under "R", and United Republic of Tanzania under "U", as they are seated at the UN General Assembly. Each country listing contains the following:

- Summary coincidence percentages drawn from Sections II, III, IV, and, for Security Council members, Section V.

- Vote totals in the plenary and on the 13 important votes.

- Every vote on the 13 important votes (with the U.S. vote in parentheses for comparison). Symbols used here are Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, and X=Absent.

- Averages on important and overall votes of the UN regional group and other major groupings to which the country belongs. Averages on inclusion of consensus resolutions as additional identical votes are also noted.

AFGHANISTAN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 31.4%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 85.4%

Important Votes Only (13): 44.4%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 82.8%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 16, Disagree 35, Abstain 1, Absent 8

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 4, Disagree 5, Abstain 1, Absent 3

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	X
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	N
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	N
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	X
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	52.4%	86.1%	28.4%
Islamic Conference	47.3%	85.4%	26.1%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

ALBANIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 80.8%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 96.9%

Important Votes Only (13): 88.9%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 95.7%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 21, Disagree 5, Abstain 14, Absent 20

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 1, Abstain 3, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	N
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	X
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Eastern European	84.4%	94.1%	61.7%
Islamic Conference	47.3%	85.4%	26.1%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

ALGERIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 23.1%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 84.7%

Important Votes Only (13): 54.5%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 84.9%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 12, Disagree 40, Abstain 5, Absent 3

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 5, Abstain 2, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	53.7%	85.5%	25.0%
Arab	43.9%	84.3%	23.6%
Islamic Conference	47.3%	85.4%	26.1%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

ANDORRA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 85.7%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 98.2%

Important Votes Only (13): 66.7%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 92.3%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 12, Disagree 2, Abstain 9, Absent 37

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 2, Disagree 1, Abstain 1, Absent 9

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	X
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	N
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	X
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	X
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	X
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	X
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	X

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Western European and Others ..	83.6%	94.8%	67.3%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

ANGOLA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 22.0%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 85.2%

Important Votes Only (13): 50.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 91.1%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 9, Disagree 32, Abstain 10, Absent 9

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 2, Disagree 2, Abstain 5, Absent 4

Important issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	A
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	X
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	X
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	X
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	53.7%	85.5%	25.0%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 27.7%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 86.1%

Important Votes Only (13): 75.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 93.1%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 13, Disagree 34, Abstain 7, Absent 6

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 2, Abstain 4, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	X
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean ..	69.1%	86.5%	31.9%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

ARGENTINA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 53.8%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 92.9%

Important Votes Only (13): 87.5%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 96.7%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 21, Disagree 18, Abstain 21, Absent 0

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 7, Disagree 1, Abstain 5, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	A
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean ..	69.1%	86.5%	31.9%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

ARMENIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 48.8%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 91.4%

Important Votes Only (13): 70.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 90.7%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 21, Disagree 22, Abstain 17, Absent 0

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 7, Disagree 3, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	N
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	N
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	A
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Eastern European	84.4%	94.1%	61.7%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

AUSTRALIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 55.8%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 92.5%

Important Votes Only (13): 80.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 93.8%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 24, Disagree 19, Abstain 17, Absent 0

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 2, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	A
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Western European and Others ..	83.6%	94.8%	67.3%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

AUSTRIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 63.4%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 94.0%

Important Votes Only (13): 81.8%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 94.0%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 26, Disagree 15, Abstain 18, Absent 1

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 9, Disagree 2, Abstain 2, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	N
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	A
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Western European and Others ..	83.6%	94.8%	67.3%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

AZERBAIJAN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 35.0%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 88.2%

Important Votes Only (13): 45.5%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 80.1%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 14, Disagree 26, Abstain 9, Absent 11

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 5, Disagree 6, Abstain 1, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	X
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	N
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Eastern European	84.4%	94.1%	61.7%
Islamic Conference	47.3%	85.4%	26.1%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

BAHAMAS

Voting Co-occurrence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 32.1%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 86.5%

Important Votes Only (13): 70.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 90.8%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 17, Disagree 36, Abstain 6, Absent 1

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 7, Disagree 3, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean ..	69.1%	86.5%	31.9%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

BAHRAIN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 29.6%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 85.1%

Important Votes Only (13): 50.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 86.3%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 16, Disagree 38, Abstain 0, Absent 6

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 4, Disagree 4, Abstain 0, Absent 5

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	X
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	X
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	52.4%	86.1%	28.4%
Arab	43.9%	84.3%	23.6%
Islamic Conference	47.3%	85.4%	26.1%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

BANGLADESH

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 25.0%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 84.5%

Important Votes Only (13): 50.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 84.0%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 13, Disagree 39, Abstain 3, Absent 5

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 5, Disagree 5, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	N
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	52.4%	86.1%	28.4%
Islamic Conference	47.3%	85.4%	26.1%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

BARBADOS

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 34.0%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 86.9%

Important Votes Only (13): 70.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 90.8%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 18, Disagree 35, Abstain 6, Absent 1

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 7, Disagree 3, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean ..	69.1%	86.5%	31.9%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

BELARUS

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 37.8%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 90.6%

Important Votes Only (13): 83.3%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 96.4%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 14, Disagree 23, Abstain 21, Absent 2

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 5, Disagree 1, Abstain 7, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)	VOTES
1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	A
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important <u>Votes</u>	<u>Overall Plenary Votes</u> Including Consensus	Votes <u>Only</u>
Eastern European	84.4%	94.1%	61.7%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

BELGIUM

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 72.5%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 95.7%

Important Votes Only (13): 80.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 93.9%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 29, Disagree 11, Abstain 20, Absent 0

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 2, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	N
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	A
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Western European and Others ..	83.6%	94.8%	67.3%
European Union	86.5%	95.2%	70.1%
NATO	84.4%	95.0%	68.9%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

BELIZE

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 36.0%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 87.4%

Important Votes Only (13): 75.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 93.2%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 18, Disagree 32, Abstain 8, Absent 2

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 2, Abstain 3, Absent 2

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	X
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	A
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean ..	69.1%	86.5%	31.9%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

BENIN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 29.4%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 86.1%

Important Votes Only (13): 62.5%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 90.0%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 15, Disagree 36, Abstain 6, Absent 3

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 5, Disagree 3, Abstain 4, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	X
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	53.7%	85.5%	25.0%
Islamic Conference	47.3%	85.4%	26.1%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

BHUTAN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 28.6%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 85.2%

Important Votes Only (13): 55.6%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 87.4%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 16, Disagree 40, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 5, Disagree 4, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	52.4%	86.1%	28.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

BOLIVIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 33.3%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 86.7%

Important Votes Only (13): 63.6%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 88.2%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 18, Disagree 36, Abstain 6, Absent 0

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 7, Disagree 4, Abstain 2, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)	VOTES
1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean ..	69.1%	86.5%	31.9%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 34.8%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 86.3%

Important Votes Only (13): 75.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 92.4%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 15, Abstain 2, Absent 35

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 3, Disagree 1, Abstain 1, Absent 8

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)	VOTES
1. IAEA Report (Y)	X
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	X
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	X
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	X

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Eastern European	84.4%	94.1%	61.7%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

BOTSWANA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 28.6%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 86.1%

Important Votes Only (13): 70.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 90.5%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 14, Disagree 35, Abstain 6, Absent 5

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 7, Disagree 3, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	53.7%	85.5%	25.0%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

BRAZIL

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 28.0%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 86.2%

Important Votes Only (13): 66.7%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 90.4%

Security Council Votes: 100%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 14, Disagree 36, Abstain 10, Absent 0

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 3, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean ..	69.1%	86.5%	31.9%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 23.1%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 84.7%

Important Votes Only (13): 37.5%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 83.4%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 12, Disagree 40, Abstain 5, Absent 3

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 3, Disagree 5, Abstain 4, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)	VOTES
1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	X
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	N
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	52.4%	86.1%	28.4%
ASEAN	45.5%	85.1%	22.0%
Islamic Conference	47.3%	85.4%	26.1%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

BULGARIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 71.1%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 95.6%

Important Votes Only (13): 87.5%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 96.7%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 27, Disagree 11, Abstain 22, Absent 0

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 7, Disagree 1, Abstain 5, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	N
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	A
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes Including Consensus	Votes Only
Eastern European	84.4%	94.1%	61.7%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	38.8%

BURKINA FASO

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 27.3%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 85.0%

Important Votes Only (13): 44.4%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 84.1%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 15, Disagree 40, Abstain 4, Absent 1

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 4, Disagree 5, Abstain 3, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)	VOTES
1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	X
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	53.7%	85.5%	25.0%
Islamic Conference	47.3%	85.4%	26.1%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

BURUNDI

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 23.3%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 85.9%

Important Votes Only (13): 25.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 83.5%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 7, Disagree 23, Abstain 6, Absent 24

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 1, Disagree 3, Abstain 5, Absent 4

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	X
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	X
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	X
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	53.7%	85.5%	25.0%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

CAMBODIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 29.4%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 87.2%

Important Votes Only (13): 50.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 86.5%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 10, Disagree 24, Abstain 7, Absent 19

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 3, Disagree 3, Abstain 3, Absent 4

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	X
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	X
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	X
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	52.4%	86.1%	28.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

CAMEROON

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 31.3%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 87.0%

Important Votes Only (13): 66.7%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 92.8%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 15, Disagree 33, Abstain 8, Absent 4

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 4, Disagree 2, Abstain 6, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	X
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	53.7%	85.5%	25.0%
Islamic Conference	47.3%	85.4%	26.1%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

CANADA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 66.7%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 94.5%

Important Votes Only (13): 88.9%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 96.8%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 28, Disagree 14, Abstain 18, Absent 0

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 1, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	N
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	A
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Western European and Others ..	83.6%	94.8%	67.3%
NATO	84.4%	95.0%	68.9%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

CAPE VERDE

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 24.0%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 83.9%

Important Votes Only (13): 62.5%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 89.2%

Security Council Votes: 100%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 12, Disagree 38, Abstain 2, Absent 8

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 5, Disagree 3, Abstain 1, Absent 4

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	X
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	X
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	53.7%	85.5%	25.0%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 28.6%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 88.6%

Important Votes Only (13): 60.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 91.8%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 10, Disagree 25, Abstain 14, Absent 11

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 3, Disagree 2, Abstain 5, Absent 3

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	X
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	X
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	X
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	53.7%	65.5%	25.0%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

CHAD

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 22.4%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 85.4%

Important Votes Only (13): 50.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 86.8%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 11, Disagree 38, Abstain 9, Absent 2

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 4, Disagree 4, Abstain 4, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	X
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	53.7%	85.5%	25.0%
Islamic Conference	47.3%	84%	26.1%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

CHILE

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 33.9%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 86.2%

Important Votes Only (13): 72.7%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 91.0%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 19, Disagree 37, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 3, Abstain 2, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean ..	69.1%	86.5%	31.9%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

CHINA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 10.6%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 82.8%

Important Votes Only (13): 11.1%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 73.3%

Security Council Votes: 100%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 5, Disagree 42, Abstain 8, Absent 5

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 1, Disagree 8, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	A
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	A
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	N
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	N
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	N
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	52.4%	86.1%	28.4%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

COLOMBIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 25.0%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 84.9%

Important Votes Only (13): 60.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 87.4%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 13, Disagree 39, Abstain 6, Absent 2

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 4, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean	69.1%	86.5%	31.9%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

COMOROS

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 22.9%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 84.6%

Important Votes Only (13): 44.4%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 83.0%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 11, Disagree 37, Abstain 4, Absent 8

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 4, Disagree 5, Abstain 3, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	X
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	53.7%	85.5%	25.0%
Islamic Conference	47.3%	85.4%	26.1%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	65.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

CONGO

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 23.8%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 85.5%

Important Votes Only (13): 66.7%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 92.0%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 10, Disagree 32, Abstain 5, Absent 13

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 4, Disagree 2, Abstain 3, Absent 4

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	X
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	X
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	X
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	X
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	53.7%	85.5%	25.0%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

COSTA RICA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 35.7%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 86.5%

Important Votes Only (13): 66.7%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 88.4%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 20, Disagree 36, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 4, Abstain 1, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean ..	69.1%	86.5%	31.9%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

COTE D'IVOIRE

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 27.1%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 86.1%

Important Votes Only (13): 75.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 96.1%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 13, Disagree 35, Abstain 10, Absent 2

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 3, Disagree 1, Abstain 8, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	X
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	A
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	53.7%	85.5%	25.0%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

CROATIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 84.0%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 97.6%

Important Votes Only (13): 88.9%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 95.9%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 21, Disagree 4, Abstain 14, Absent 21

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 1, Abstain 1, Absent 3

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)	VOTES
1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	X
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	N
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	A
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes Including Consensus	Votes Only
Eastern European	84.4%	94.1%	61.7%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

CUBA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 6.3%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 82.5%

Important Votes Only (13): 11.1%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 74.3%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 3, Disagree 45, Abstain 10, Absent 2

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 1, Disagree 8, Abstain 3, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	A
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	X
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	A
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	N
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	N
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	N
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean ..	69.1%	86.5%	31.9%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

CYPRUS

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 32.7%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions 7.0%

Important Votes Only (13): 70.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 90.9%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 17, Disagree 35, Abstain 8, Absent 0

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 7, Disagree 3, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	52.4%	86.1%	28.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

CZECH REPUBLIC

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 70.0%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 95.3%

Important Votes Only (13): 88.9%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 96.8%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 28, Disagree 12, Abstain 20, Absent 0

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 1, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)	VOTES
1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	N
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	A
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes Including Consensus	Votes Only
Eastern European	84.4%	94.1%	61.7%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 7.8%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 80.9%

Important Votes Only (13): 11.1%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 73.0%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 4, Disagree 47, Abstain 4, Absent 5

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 1, Disagree 8, Abstain 2, Absent 2

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	N
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	X
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	A
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	N
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	N
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	X
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	52.4%	86.1%	28.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

DENMARK

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 67.5%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 94.9%

Important Votes Only (13): 88.9%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 96.8%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 27, Disagree 13, Abstain 20, Absent 0

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 1, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	N
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	A
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Western European and Others ..	83.6%	94.8%	67.3%
European Union	86.5%	95.2%	70.1%
Nordic	85.1%	94.7%	66.7%
NATO	84.4%	95.0%	68.9%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

DJIBOUTI

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 26.9%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 85.1%

Important Votes Only (13): 55.6%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 86.9%

Security Council Votes: 100%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 14, Disagree 38, Abstain 4, Absent 4

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 5, Disagree 4, Abstain 0, Absent 4

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	X
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	53.7%	85.5%	25.0%
Arab	43.9%	84.3%	23.6%
Islamic Conference	47.3%	85.4%	26.1%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

DOMINICA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 41.9%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 89.0%

Important Votes Only (13): 80.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 93.2%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 18, Disagree 25, Abstain 9, Absent 8

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 2, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	A
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean ..	69.1%	86.5%	31.9%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 37.0%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 87.7%

Important Votes Only (13): 80.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 93.3%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 17, Disagree 29, Abstain 7, Absent 7

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 2, Abstain 2, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	X
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	N
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean ..	69.1%	86.5%	31.9%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

ECUADOR

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 30.9%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 85.9%

Important Votes Only (13): 72.7%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 91.1%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 17, Disagree 38, Abstain 5, Absent 0

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 3, Abstain 2, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean ..	69.1%	86.5%	31.9%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

EGYPT

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 22.9%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 84.2%

Important Votes Only (13): 60.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 86.6%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 11, Disagree 37, Abstain 2, Absent 10

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 4, Abstain 1, Absent 2

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	X
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	53.7%	85.5%	25.0%
Arab	43.9%	84.3%	23.6%
Islamic Conference	47.3%	85.4%	26.1%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

EL SALVADOR

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 30.6%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 83.3%

Important Votes Only (13): 70.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 86.4%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 11, Disagree 25, Abstain 1, Absent 23

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 7, Disagree 3, Abstain 0, Absent 3

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	X
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	X
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean ..	69.1%	86.5%	31.9%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 0.0%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

Important Votes Only (13): 0.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 60

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 13

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	X
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	X
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	X
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	X
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	X
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	X
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	X
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	X
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	X

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	53.7%	85.5%	25.0%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

ERITREA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 0.0%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 90.7%

Important Votes Only (13): 0.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 67.4%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 0, Disagree 2, Abstain 4, Absent 54

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 0, Disagree 1, Abstain 4, Absent 8

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	X
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	X
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	X
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	X
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	X
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	X
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	53.7%	85.5%	25.0%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

ESTONIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 70.6%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 95.7%

Important Votes Only (13): 88.9%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 96.7%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 24, Disagree 10, Abstain 24, Absent 2

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 1, Abstain 3, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	N
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	A
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Eastern European	84.4%	94.1%	61.7%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

ETHIOPIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 27.3%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 86.8%

Important Votes Only (13): 75.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 96.0%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 12, Disagree 32, Abstain 11, Absent 5

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 3, Disagree 1, Abstain 8, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	X
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	A
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	53.7%	85.5%	25.0%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

FIJI

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 42.2%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 89.3%

Important Votes Only (13): 87.5%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 96.5%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 19, Disagree 26, Abstain 10, Absent 5

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 7, Disagree 1, Abstain 4, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	N
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	X
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	52.4%	86.1%	28.4%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

FINLAND

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 69.2%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 95.3%

Important Votes Only (13): 88.9%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 96.8%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 27, Disagree 12, Abstain 21, Absent 0

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 1, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	N
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	A
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Western European and Others...	83.6%	94.8%	67.3%
Nordic	85.1%	94.7%	66.7%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

FRANCE

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 71.1%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 94.9%

Important Votes Only (13): 80.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 93.8%

Security Council Votes: 100%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 32, Disagree 13, Abstain 13, Absent 2

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 2, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	N
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	A
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Western European and Others...	83.6%	94.8%	67.3%
European Union	86.5%	95.2%	70.1%
NATO	84.4%	95.0%	68.9%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

GABON

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 24.3%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 86.1%

Important Votes Only (13): 75.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 95.3%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 9, Disagree 28, Abstain 7, Absent 16

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 3, Disagree 1, Abstain 5, Absent 4

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	X
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	X
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	X
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	53.7%	85.5%	25.0%
Islamic Conference	47.3%	85.4%	26.1%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

GAMBIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 26.5%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 84.5%

Important Votes Only (13): 75.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 92.7%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 13, Disagree 36, Abstain 3, Absent 8

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 2, Abstain 2, Absent 3

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	X
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	53.7%	85.5%	25.0%
Islamic Conference	47.3%	85.4%	26.1%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

GEORGIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 76.2%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 97.3%

Important Votes Only (13): 100%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 100%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 16, Disagree 5, Abstain 27, Absent 12

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 5, Disagree 0, Abstain 3, Absent 5

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	X
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	X
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	N
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	A
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	X

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Eastern European	84.4%	94.1%	61.7%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

GERMANY

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 74.4%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 96.1%

Important Votes Only (13): 88.9%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 96.8%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 29, Disagree 10, Abstain 21, Absent 0

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 1, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	N
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	A
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Western European and Others...	83.6%	94.8%	67.3%
European Union	86.5%	95.2%	70.1%
NATO	84.4%	95.0%	68.9%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

GHANA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 20.5%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 85.8%

Important Votes Only (13): 66.7%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 92.7%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 9, Disagree 35, Abstain 12, Absent 4

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 4, Disagree 2, Abstain 6, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	A
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	N
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	A
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	X

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	53.7%	85.5%	25.0%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

GREECE

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 58.5%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 93.3%

Important Votes Only (13): 80.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 93.9%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 24, Disagree 17, Abstain 19, Absent 0

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 2, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	N
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	A
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Western European and Others...	83.6%	94.8%	67.3%
European Union	86.5%	95.2%	70.1%
NATO	84.4%	95.0%	68.9%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

GRENADA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 29.3%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 86.1%

Important Votes Only (13): 83.3%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 95.8%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 12, Disagree 29, Abstain 4, Absent 15

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 5, Disagree 1, Abstain 2, Absent 5

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	X
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	X
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	X
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean ..	69.1%	86.5%	31.9%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

GUATEMALA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 32.7%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 85.2%

Important Votes Only (13): 60.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 86.9%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 18, Disagree 37, Abstain 1, Absent 4

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 4, Abstain 1, Absent 2

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	X
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean ..	69.1%	86.5%	31.9%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

GUINEA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 27.3%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 86.4%

Important Votes Only (13): 57.1%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 89.0%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 12, Disagree 32, Abstain 8, Absent 8

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 4, Disagree 3, Abstain 4, Absent 2

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	A
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	X
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	X

Averages:

Group Membership:	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	53.7%	85.5%	25.0%
Islamic Conference	47.3%	85.4%	26.1%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

GUINEA-BISSAU

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 22.0%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 84.4%

Important Votes Only (13): 50.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 84.0%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 11, Disagree 39, Abstain 4, Absent 6

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 5, Disagree 5, Abstain 2, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	X
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	N
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	53.7%	85.5%	25.0%
Islamic Conference	47.3%	85.4%	26.1%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

GUYANA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 33.3%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 86.6%

Important Votes Only (13): 70.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 90.8%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 18, Disagree 36, Abstain 5, Absent 1

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 7, Disagree 3, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean ..	69.1%	86.5%	31.9%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

HAITI

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 24.5%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 84.8%

Important Votes Only (13): 66.7%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 89.9%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 12, Disagree 37, Abstain 3, Absent 8

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 6 Disagree 3, Abstain 2, Absent 2

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	X
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean ..	69.1%	86.5%	31.9%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

HONDURAS

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 28.6%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 84.6%

Important Votes Only (13): 66.7%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 89.2%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 14, Disagree 35, Abstain 2, Absent 9

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 3, Abstain 1, Absent 3

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	X
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	X
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean ..	69.1%	86.5%	31.9%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

HUNGARY

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 71.1%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 95.6%

Important Votes Only (13): 88.9%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 96.8%

Security Council Votes: 100%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 27, Disagree 11, Abstain 21, Absent 1

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 1, Abstain 3, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)	VOTES
1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	N
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	A
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes Including Consensus	Votes Only
Eastern European	84.4%	94.1%	61.7%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

ICELAND

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 67.5%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 94.9%

Important Votes Only (13): 88.9%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 96.8%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 27, Disagree 13, Abstain 20, Absent 0

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 1, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	N
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	A
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Western European and Others....	83.6%	94.8%	67.3%
Nordic	85.1%	94.7%	66.7%
NATO	84.4%	95.0%	68.9%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

INDIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 15.7%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 83.6%

Important Votes Only (13): 30.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 78.4%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 43, Abstain 9, Absent 0

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 3, Disagree 7, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	N
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	N
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	N
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	52.4%	86.1%	28.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

INDONESIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 18.9%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 84.1%

Important Votes Only (13): 33.3%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 77.1%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 10, Disagree 43, Abstain 7, Absent 0

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 4, Disagree 8, Abstain 1, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	N
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	N
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	N
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	52.4%	86.1%	28.4%
ASEAN	45.5%	85.1%	22.0%
Islamic Conference	47.3%	85.4%	26.1%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

IRAN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 18.9%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 83.2%

Important Votes Only (13): 27.3%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 75.4%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 10, Disagree 43, Abstain 3, Absent 4

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 3, Disagree 8, Abstain 0, Absent 2

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)	VOTES
1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	N
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	X
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	N
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	N
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	N
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	X
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	52.4%	86.1%	28.4%
Islamic Conference	47.3%	85.4%	26.1%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

IRAQ

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 12.2%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 82.6%

Important Votes Only (13): 22.2%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 76.6%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 43, Abstain 6, Absent 5

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 2, Disagree 7, Abstain 2, Absent 2

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	A
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	A
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	N
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	N
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	N
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	X
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	52.4%	86.1%	28.4%
Arab	43.9%	84.3%	23.6%
Islamic Conference	47.3%	85.4%	26.1%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	86.3%	36.8%

IRELAND

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 65.8%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 94.8%

Important Votes Only (13): 100%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 100%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 25, Disagree 13, Abstain 21, Absent 1

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 0, Abstain 4, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	N
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	A
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	X

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Western European and Others ...	83.6%	94.8%	67.3%
European Union	86.5%	95.2%	70.1%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

ISRAEL

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 93.5%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 98.8%

Important Votes Only (13): 91.7%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 97.1%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 43, Disagree 3, Abstain 14, Absent 0

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 11, Disagree 1, Abstain 1, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	N
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	N
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	N
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	N
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
None			
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

ITALY

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 73.7%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 96.0%

Important Votes Only (13): 88.9%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 96.8%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 28, Disagree 10, Abstain 22, Absent 0

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 1, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	N
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	A
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Western European and Others ...	83.6%	94.8%	67.3%
European Union	86.5%	95.2%	70.1%
NATO	84.4%	95.0%	68.9%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

JAMAICA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 32.0%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 87.0%

Important Votes Only (13): 66.7%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 90.4%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 16, Disagree 34, Abstain 9, Absent 1

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 3, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean ..	69.1%	86.5%	31.9%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

JAPAN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 65.8%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 94.8%

Important Votes Only (13): 88.9%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 96.8%

Security Council Votes: 100%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 25, Disagree 13, Abstain 22, Absent 0

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 1, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	N
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	A
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	52.4%	86.1%	28.4%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

JORDAN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 22.0%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 83.7%

Important Votes Only (13): 44.4%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 82.8%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 11, Disagree 39, Abstain 1, Absent 9

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 4, Disagree 5, Abstain 0, Absent 4

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	X
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	X
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	52.4%	86.1%	28.4%
Arab	43.9%	84.3%	23.6%
Islamic Conference	47.3%	85.4%	26.1%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

KAZAKHSTAN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 46.2%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 91.4%

Important Votes Only (13): 85.7%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 96.5%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 18, Disagree 21, Abstain 19, Absent 2

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 1, Abstain 6, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)	VOTES
1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	A
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	52.4%	86.1%	28.4%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

KENYA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 31.9%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 87.9%

Important Votes Only (13): 66.7%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 93.1%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 15, Disagree 32, Abstain 13, Absent 0

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 4, Disagree 2, Abstain 7, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	N
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	A
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	53.7%	85.5%	25.0%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

KUWAIT

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 34.5%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 86.3%

Important Votes Only (13): 63.6%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 87.9%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 19, Disagree 36, Abstain 3, Absent 2

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 7, Disagree 4, Abstain 1, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)	VOTES
1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	52.4%	86.1%	28.4%
Arab	43.9%	84.3%	23.6%
Islamic Conference	47.3%	85.4%	26.1%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

KYRGYZSTAN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 52.2%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 92.6%

Important Votes Only (13): 83.3%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 94.8%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 12, Disagree 11, Abstain 13, Absent 24

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 5, Disagree 1, Abstain 2, Absent 5

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	X
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	X
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	52.4%	86.1%	28.4%
Islamic Conference	47.3%	85.4%	26.1%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

LAOS

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 12.2%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 84.0%

Important Votes Only (13): 28.6%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 81.1%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 5, Disagree 36, Abstain 7, Absent 12

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 2, Disagree 5, Abstain 3, Absent 3

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	X
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	X
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	X
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	N
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	52.4%	86.1%	28.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

LATVIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 65.8%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 94.6%

Important Votes Only (13): 90.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 96.8%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 25, Disagree 13, Abstain 21, Absent 1

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 9, Disagree 1, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	N
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	A
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Eastern European	84.4%	94.1%	61.7%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

LEBANON

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 17.5%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 83.1%

Important Votes Only (13): 28.6%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 78.7%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 7, Disagree 33, Abstain 1, Absent 19

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 2, Disagree 5, Abstain 0, Absent 6

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	X
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	N
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	X
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	X
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	52.4%	86.1%	28.4%
Arab	43.9%	84.3%	23.6%
Islamic Conference	47.3%	85.4%	26.1%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

LESOTHO

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 24.5%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 85.8%

Important Votes Only (13): 55.6%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 87.3%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 12, Disagree 37, Abstain 9, Absent 2

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 5, Disagree 4, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	53.7%	85.5%	25.0%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

LIBERIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 0.0%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

Important Votes Only (13): 0.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 60

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 13

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	X
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	X
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	X
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	X
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	X
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	X
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	X
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	X
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	X

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	53.7%	85.5%	25.0%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

LIBYA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 12.2%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 83.3%

Important Votes Only (13): 20.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 75.1%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 43, Abstain 8, Absent 3

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 2, Disagree 8, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	A
4. Middle East Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	A
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	N
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	N
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	N
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	53.7%	85.5%	25.0%
Arab	43.9%	84.3%	23.6%
Islamic Conference	47.3%	85.4%	26.1%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

LIECHTENSTEIN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 64.1%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 94.5%

Important Votes Only (13): 80.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 93.9%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 25, Disagree 14, Abstain 21, Absent 0

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 2, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	N
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	A
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Western European and Others...	83.6%	94.8%	67.3%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

LITHUANIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 68.6%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 95.3%

Important Votes Only (13): 88.9%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 96.7%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 24, Disagree 11, Abstain 22, Absent 3

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 1, Abstain 2, Absent 2

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	N
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	A
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Eastern European	84.4%	94.1%	61.7%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

LUXEMBOURG

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 74.4%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 96.1%

Important Votes Only (13): 88.9%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 96.8%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 29, Disagree 10, Abstain 21, Absent 0

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 1, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	N
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	A
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Western European and Others...	83.6%	94.8%	67.3%
European Union	86.5%	95.2%	70.1%
NATO	84.4%	95.0%	68.9%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

MADAGASCAR

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 22.9%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 84.4%

Important Votes Only (13): 50.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 83.4%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 11, Disagree 37, Abstain 2, Absent 10

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 5, Disagree 5, Abstain 0, Absent 3

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)	VOTES
1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	X
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	53.7%	85.5%	25.0%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

MALAWI

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 26.5%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 85.1%

Important Votes Only (13): 66.7%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 89.8%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 13, Disagree 36, Abstain 3, Absent 8

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 3, Abstain 3, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	X
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	53.7%	85.5%	25.0%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

MALAYSIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 20.8%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 84.4%

Important Votes Only (13): 36.4%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 79.4%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 11, Disagree 42, Abstain 7, Absent 0

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 4, Disagree 7, Abstain 2, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	N
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	N
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	52.4%	86.1%	28.4%
ASEAN	45.5%	85.1%	22.0%
Islamic Conference	47.3%	85.4%	26.1%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

MALDIVES

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 30.9%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 85.9%

Important Votes Only (13): 55.6%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 87.4%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 17, Disagree 38, Abstain 4, Absent 1

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 5, Disagree 4, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	52.4%	86.1%	28.4%
Islamic Conference	47.3%	85.4%	26.1%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	28.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

MALI

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 21.3%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 85.4%

Important Votes Only (13): 42.9%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 86.1%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 10, Disagree 37, Abstain 10, Absent 3

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 3, Disagree 4, Abstain 5, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	A
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	X
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	53.7%	85.5%	25.0%
Islamic Conference	47.3%	85.4%	26.1%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

MALTA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 60.0%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 93.6%

Important Votes Only (13): 80.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 93.8%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 24, Disagree 16, Abstain 18, Absent 2

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 2, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	N
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Western European and Others ..	83.6%	94.8%	67.3%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

MARSHALL ISLANDS

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 55.8%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 92.4%

Important Votes Only (13): 90.9%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 97.0%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 24, Disagree 19, Abstain 16, Absent 1

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 10, Disagree 1, Abstain 2, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	N
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	N
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	52.4%	86.1%	28.4%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

MAURITANIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 18.4%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 84.0%

Important Votes Only (13): 44.4%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 83.5%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 9, Disagree 40, Abstain 5, Absent 6

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 4, Disagree 5, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	53.7%	85.5%	25.0%
Amb	43.9%	84.3%	23.6%
Islamic Conference	47.3%	85.4%	26.1%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

MAURITIUS

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 33.3%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 85.8%

Important Votes Only (13): 72.7%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 91.0%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 19, Disagree 38, Abstain 2, Absent 1

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 3, Abstain 1, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	53.7%	85.5%	25.0%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

MEXICO

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 28.3%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 85.9%

Important Votes Only (13): 66.7%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 90.6%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 15, Disagree 38, Abstain 7, Absent 0

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 3, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean ..	69.1%	86.5%	31.9%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

MICRONESIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 55.0%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 92.8%

Important Votes Only (13): 90.9%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 97.0%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 22, Disagree 18, Abstain 19, Absent 1

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 10, Disagree 1, Abstain 2, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	N
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	N
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	52.4%	86.1%	28.4%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

MOLDOVA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 69.4%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 95.4%

Important Votes Only (13): 88.9%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 96.7%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 25, Disagree 11, Abstain 22, Absent 2

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 1, Abstain 3, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	N
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	A
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Eastern European	84.4%	94.1%	61.7%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

MONACO

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 84.6%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 97.3%

Important Votes Only (13): 77.8%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 90.9%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 22, Disagree 4, Abstain 6, Absent 28

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 7, Disagree 2, Abstain 2, Absent 2

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	X
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	N
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	X
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Western European and Others ..	83.6%	94.8%	67.3%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

MONGOLIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 30.8%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 85.9%

Important Votes Only (13): 75.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 93.2%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 16, Disagree 36, Abstain 3, Absent 5

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 2, Abstain 1, Absent 4

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	X
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	52.4%	86.1%	28.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

MOROCCO

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 26.5%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 84.9%

Important Votes Only (13): 50.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 85.7%

Security Council Votes: 100%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 13, Disagree 36, Abstain 2, Absent 9

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 4, Disagree 4, Abstain 1, Absent 4

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	X
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	53.7%	85.5%	25.0%
Arab	43.9%	84.3%	23.6%
Islamic Conference	47.3%	85.4%	26.1%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

MOZAMBIQUE

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 23.8%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 85.3%

Important Votes Only (13): 50.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 87.8%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 10, Disagree 32, Abstain 5, Absent 13

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 3, Disagree 3, Abstain 5, Absent 2

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)	VOTES
1. IAEA Report (Y)	X
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	X
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	53.7%	85.5%	25.0%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

MYANMAR (BURMA)

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 18.4%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 84.1%

Important Votes Only (13): 25.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 79.7%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 9, Disagree 40, Abstain 6, Absent 5

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 2, Disagree 6, Abstain 3, Absent 2

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	A
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	N
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	X
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	N
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	N
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	X
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	52.4%	86.1%	28.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

NAMIBIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 23.1%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 84.8%

Important Votes Only (13): 45.5%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 82.0%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 12, Disagree 40, Abstain 7, Absent 1

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 5, Disagree 6, Abstain 2, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	N
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	53.7%	85.5%	25.0%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

NEPAL

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 32.7%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 86.4%

Important Votes Only (13): 77.8%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 93.8%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 18, Disagree 37, Abstain 5, Absent 0

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 7, Disagree 2, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	52.4%	86.1%	28.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

NETHERLANDS

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 74.4%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 96.1%

Important Votes Only (13): 88.9%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 96.8%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 29, Disagree 10, Abstain 21, Absent 0

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 1, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	N
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	A
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Western European and Others ..	83.6%	94.8%	67.3%
European Union	86.5%	95.2%	70.1%
NATO	84.4%	95.0%	68.9%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

NEW ZEALAND

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 54.8%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 92.6%

Important Votes Only (13): 77.8%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 93.7%

Security Council Votes: 100%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 23, Disagree 19, Abstain 18, Absent 0

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 7, Disagree 2, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	A
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Western European and Others ..	83.6%	94.8%	67.3%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

NICARAGUA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 35.2%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 87.0%

Important Votes Only (13): 80.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 93.9%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 19, Disagree 35, Abstain 6, Absent 0

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 2, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)	VOTES
1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean ..	69.1%	86.5%	31.9%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

NIGER

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 29.1%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 85.4%

Important Votes Only (13): 50.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 84.6%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 16, Disagree 39, Abstain 4, Absent 1

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 5, Disagree 5, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	53.7%	85.5%	25.0%
Islamic Conference	47.3%	85.4%	26.1%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

NIGERIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 26.5%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 86.2%

Important Votes Only (13): 42.9%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 86.4%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 13, Disagree 36, Abstain 10, Absent 1

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 3, Disagree 4, Abstain 6, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	53.7%	85.5%	25.0%
Islamic Conference	47.3%	85.4%	26.1%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

NORWAY

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 67.5%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 94.8%

Important Votes Only (13): 80.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 93.8%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 27, Disagree 13, Abstain 19, Absent 1

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 2, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	N
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	A
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes Including Consensus	Votes Only
Western European and Others ..	83.6%	94.8%	67.3%
Nordic	85.1%	94.7%	66.7%
NATO	84.4%	95.0%	68.9%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

OMAN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 29.1%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 84.9%

Important Votes Only (13): 44.4%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 83.6%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 16, Disagree 39, Abstain 0, Absent 5

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 4, Disagree 5, Abstain 0, Absent 4

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	X
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	N
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	X
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	52.4%	86.1%	28.4%
Arab	43.9%	84.3%	23.6%
Islamic Conference	47.3%	85.4%	26.1%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

PAKISTAN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 26.3%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 84.7%

Important Votes Only (13): 36.4%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 79.4%

Security Council Votes: 100%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 15, Disagree 42, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 4, Disagree 7, Abstain 2, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	N
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	N
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	52.4%	86.1%	28.4%
Islamic Conference	47.3%	85.4%	26.1%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

PANAMA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 44.0%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 89.5%

Important Votes Only (13): 88.9%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 96.9%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 22, Disagree 28, Abstain 10, Absent 0

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 1, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	A
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean ..	69.1%	86.5%	31.9%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 38.8%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 88.1%

Important Votes Only (13): 80.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 93.7%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 19, Disagree 30, Abstain 7, Absent 4

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 2, Abstain 2, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	X
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	52.4%	86.1%	28.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

PARAGUAY

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 45.5%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 90.1%

Important Votes Only (13): 90.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 96.8%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 20, Disagree 24, Abstain 11, Absent 5

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 9, Disagree 1, Abstain 2, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	N
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	X
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean ..	69.1%	86.5%	31.9%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

PERU

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 31.5%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 86.1%

Important Votes Only (13): 70.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 90.7%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 17, Disagree 37, Abstain 5, Absent 1

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 7, Disagree 3, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean ..	69.1%	86.5%	31.9%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

PHILIPPINES

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 17.0%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 85.2%

Important Votes Only (13): 37.5%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 83.9%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 39, Abstain 13, Absent 0

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 3, Disagree 5, Abstain 5, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	A
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	52.4%	86.1%	28.4%
ASEAN	45.5%	85.1%	22.0%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

POLAND

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 68.4%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 95.2%

Important Votes Only (13): 87.5%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 96.7%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 26, Disagree 12, Abstain 22, Absent 0

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 7, Disagree 1, Abstain 5, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	N
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	A
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Eastern European	84.4%	94.1%	61.7%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

PORTUGAL

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 69.2%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 95.3%

Important Votes Only (13): 88.9%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 96.9%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 27, Disagree 12, Abstain 21, Absent 0

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 1, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	N
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	A
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Western European and Others ..	83.6%	94.8%	67.3%
European Union	86.5%	95.2%	70.1%
NATO	84.4%	95.0%	68.9%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

QATAR

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 29.6%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 85.1%

Important Votes Only (13): 44.4%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 83.5%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 16, Disagree 38, Abstain 0, Absent 6

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 4, Disagree 5, Abstain 0, Absent 4

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	X
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	N
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	X
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	52.4%	86.1%	28.4%
Arab	43.9%	84.3%	23.6%
Islamic Conference	47.3%	85.4%	26.1%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 44.2%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 90.6%

Important Votes Only (13): 85.7%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 96.6%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 19, Disagree 24, Abstain 16, Absent 1

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 1, Abstain 6, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	A
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	52.4%	86.1%	28.4%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

ROMANIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 71.4%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 95.8%

Important Votes Only (13): 87.5%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 96.6%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 25, Disagree 10, Abstain 22, Absent 3

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 7, Disagree 1, Abstain 4, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	N
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	A
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Eastern European	84.4%	94.1%	61.7%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

RUSSIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 68.6%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 95.6%

Important Votes Only (13): 87.5%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 96.7%

Security Council Votes: 98.9%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 24, Disagree 11, Abstain 25, Absent 0

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 7, Disagree 1, Abstain 5, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	A
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Ovs. all Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Eastern European	84.4%	94.1%	61.7%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

RWANDA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 30.2%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 86.3%

Important Votes Only (13): 77.8%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 93.8%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 16, Disagree 37, Abstain 7, Absent 0

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 7, Disagree 2, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	53.7%	85.5%	25.0%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

ST. KITTS AND NEVIS

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 0.0%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 73.6%

Important Votes Only (13): 0.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 22.8%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 0, Disagree 1, Abstain 0, Absent 59

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 0, Disagree 1, Abstain 0, Absent 12

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	X
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	X
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	X
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	X
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	X
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	X
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	X
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	X
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	X

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean ..	69.1%	86.5%	31.9%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

SAINT LUCIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 25.5%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 84.7%

Important Votes Only (13): 60.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 87.1%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 13, Disagree 38, Abstain 4, Absent 5

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 4, Abstain 2, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	X
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean ..	69.1%	86.5%	31.9%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 26.0%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 85.2%

Important Votes Only (13): 66.7%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 90.1%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 13, Disagree 37, Abstain 5, Absent 5

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 3, Abstain 3, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	X
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean ..	69.1%	86.5%	31.9%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

SAMOA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 48.4%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 91.0%

Important Votes Only (13): 85.7%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 95.6%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 15, Disagree 16, Abstain 6, Absent 23

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 1, Abstain 2, Absent 4

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	N
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	X
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	X
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	X
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	52.4%	86.1%	28.4%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

SAN MARINO

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 73.1%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 95.2%

Important Votes Only (13): 87.5%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 95.2%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 19, Disagree 7, Abstain 11, Absent 23

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 7, Disagree 1, Abstain 2, Absent 3

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	X
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	X
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	X

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Western European and Others ..	83.6%	94.8%	67.3%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 0.0%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

Important Votes Only (13): 0.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 60

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 13

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)	VOTES
1. IAEA Report (Y)	X
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	X
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	X
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	X
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	X
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	X
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	X
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	X
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	X

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	53.7%	85.5%	25.0%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

SAUDI ARABIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 30.2%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 85.4%

Important Votes Only (13): 60.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 87.2%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 16, Disagree 37, Abstain 1, Absent 6

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 4, Abstain 1, Absent 2

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	X
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	52.4%	86.1%	28.4%
Arab	43.9%	84.3%	23.6%
Islamic Conference	47.3%	85.4%	26.1%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

SENEGAL

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 23.4%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 84.8%

Important Votes Only (13): 50.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 85.7%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 11, Disagree 36, Abstain 4, Absent 9

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 4, Disagree 4, Abstain 1, Absent 4

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	A
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	X
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	53.7%	85.5%	25.0%
Islamic Conference	47.3%	85.4%	26.1%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

SEYCHELLES

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 20.0%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 89.2%

Important Votes Only (13): 0.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 2, Disagree 8, Abstain 1, Absent 49

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 13

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	X
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	X
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	X
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	X
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	X
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	X
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	X
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	X
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	X

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	53.7%	85.5%	25.0%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

SIERRA LEONE

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 27.8%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 85.5%

Important Votes Only (13): 50.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 87.0%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 15, Disagree 39, Abstain 5, Absent 1

Votes on 13 important issues

Agree 4, Disagree 4, Abstain 4, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	53.7%	85.5%	25.0%
Islamic Conference	47.3%	85.4%	26.1%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

SINGAPORE

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 33.3%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 86.7%

Important Votes Only (13): 77.8%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 93.8%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 18, Disagree 36, Abstain 6, Absent 0

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 7, Disagree 2, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	52.4%	86.1%	28.4%
ASEAN	45.5%	85.1%	22.0%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 70.6%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 95.9%

Important Votes Only (13): 87.5%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 96.7%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 24, Disagree 10, Abstain 24, Absent 2

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 7, Disagree 1, Abstain 5, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	N
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	A
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Eastern European	84.4%	94.1%	61.7%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

SLOVENIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 65.7%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 94.9%

Important Votes Only (13): 90.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 96.8%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 23, Disagree 12, Abstain 22, Absent 3

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 9, Disagree 1, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	N
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	A
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes Including Consensus	Votes Only
Eastern European	84.4%	94.1%	61.7%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 57.7%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 92.4%

Important Votes Only (13): 100%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 100%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 15, Disagree 11, Abstain 6, Absent 28

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 0, Abstain 1, Absent 4

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	X
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	N
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	X
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	X

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	52.4%	86.1%	28.4%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

SOMALIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 0.0%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

Important Votes Only (13): 0.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 60

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 13

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	X
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	X
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	X
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	X
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	X
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	X
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	X
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	X
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	X

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	53.7%	85.5%	25.0%
Arab	43.9%	84.3%	23.6%
Islamic Conference	47.3%	85.4%	26.1%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

SOUTH AFRICA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 0.0%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

Important Votes Only (13): 0.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 60

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 13

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	X
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	X
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	X
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	X
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	X
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	X
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	X
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	X
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	X

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes Including Consensus	Votes Only
None			
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

SPAIN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 59.5%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 93.3%

Important Votes Only (13): 80.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 93.8%

Security Council Votes: 100%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 25, Disagree 17, Abstain 18, Absent 0

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 2, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	N
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	A
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Western European and Others ..	83.6%	94.8%	67.3%
European Union	86.5%	95.2%	70.1%
NATO	84.4%	95.0%	68.9%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

SRI LANKA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 25.9%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 85.2%

Important Votes Only (13): 44.4%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 84.4%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 14, Disagree 40, Abstain 6, Absent 0

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 4, Disagree 5, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	N
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	52.4%	86.1%	28.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

SUDAN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 20.0%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 83.3%

Important Votes Only (13): 25.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 73.6%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 11, Disagree 44, Abstain 4, Absent 1

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 3, Disagree 9, Abstain 1, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	A
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	N
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	N
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	N
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	N
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	53.7%	85.5%	25.0%
Arab	43.9%	84.3%	23.6%
Islamic Conference	47.3%	85.4%	26.1%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

SURINAME

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 32.1%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 86.1%

Important Votes Only (13): 70.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 90.9%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 18, Disagree 38, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Votes on 23 Important Issues

Agree 7, Disagree 3, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean...	69.1%	86.5%	31.9%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

SWAZILAND

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 28.6%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 87.6%

Important Votes Only (13): 62.5%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 89.7%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 12, Disagree 30, Abstain 13, Absent 5

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 5, Disagree 3, Abstain 4, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	53.7%	85.5%	25.0%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

SWEDEN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 61.9%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 93.8%

Important Votes Only (13): 80.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 93.9%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 26, Disagree 16, Abstain 18, Absent 0

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 2, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	N
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	A
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Western European and Others ..	83.6%	94.8%	67.3%
Nordic	85.1%	94.7%	66.7%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

SYRIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 13.7%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 82.5%

Important Votes Only (13): 25.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 72.9%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 7, Disagree 44, Abstain 4, Absent 5

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 3, Disagree 9, Abstain 1, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	N
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	A
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	N
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	N
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	N
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	52.4%	86.1%	28.4%
Arab	43.9%	84.3%	23.6%
Islamic Conference	47.3%	85.4%	26.1%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

TAJIKISTAN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 30.8%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 89.8%

Important Votes Only (13): 50.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 90.0%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 4, Disagree 9, Abstain 5, Absent 42

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 1, Disagree 1, Abstain 1, Absent 10

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	X
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	X
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	X
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	X
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	X
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	X
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	52.4%	86.1%	28.4%
Islamic Conference	47.3%	85.4%	26.1%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

THAILAND

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 17.4%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 85.6%

Important Votes Only (13): 57.1%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 90.0%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 38, Abstain 14, Absent 0

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 4, Disagree 3, Abstain 6, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)	VOTES
1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	52.4%	86.1%	28.4%
ASEAN	45.5%	85.1%	22.0%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 47.5%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 91.6%

Important Votes Only (13): 87.5%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 96.7%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 19, Disagree 21, Abstain 19, Absent 1

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 7, Disagree 1, Abstain 5, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	A
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes Including Consensus	Votes Only
Eastern European	84.4%	94.1%	61.7%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

TOGO

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 19.1%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 85.1%

Important Votes Only (13): 50.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 89.3%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 9, Disagree 38, Abstain 10, Absent 3

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 3, Disagree 3, Abstain 7, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	53.7%	85.5%	25.0%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 25.5%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 84.5%

Important Votes Only (13): 60.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 86.9%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 13, Disagree 38, Abstain 3, Absent 6

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 4, Abstain 2, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	X
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean...	69.1%	86.5%	31.9%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

TUNISIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 25.0%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 84.9%

Important Votes Only (13): 44.4%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 83.8%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 13, Disagree 39, Abstain 5, Absent 3

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 4, Disagree 5, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	53.7%	85.5%	25.0%
Arab	43.9%	84.3%	23.6%
Islamic Conference	47.3%	85.4%	26.1%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

TURKEY

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 57.1%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 93.0%

Important Votes Only (13): 70.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 90.8%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 24, Disagree 18, Abstain 17, Absent 1

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 7, Disagree 3, Abstain 2, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)	VOTES
1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Western European and Others ..	83.6%	94.8%	67.3%
Islamic Conference	47.3%	85.4%	26.1%
NATO	84.4%	95.0%	68.9%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

TURKMENISTAN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 40.0%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 89.5%

Important Votes Only (13): 33.3%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 84.6%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 12, Abstain 4, Absent 36

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 1, Disagree 2, Abstain 0, Absent 10

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	X
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	X
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	X
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	X
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	X
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	N
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	X
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	X
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	52.4%	86.1%	28.4%
Islamic Conference	47.3%	85.4%	26.1%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

UGANDA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 18.6%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 85.3%

Important Votes Only (13): 37.5%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 82.5%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 35, Abstain 11, Absent 6

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 3, Disagree 5, Abstain 4, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	A
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	N
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	X
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	53.7%	85.5%	25.0%
Islamic Conference	47.3%	85.4%	26.1%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

UKRAINE

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 41.3%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 89.6%

Important Votes Only (13): 83.3%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 96.5%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 19, Disagree 27, Abstain 14, Absent 0

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 5, Disagree 1, Abstain 7, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	A
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Eastern European	84.4%	94.1%	61.7%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 30.4%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 85.1%

Important Votes Only (13): 55.6%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 87.0%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 17, Disagree 39, Abstain 0, Absent 4

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 5, Disagree 4, Abstain 0, Absent 4

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	X
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	52.4%	86.1%	28.4%
Arab	43.9%	84.3%	23.6%
Islamic Conference	47.3%	85.4%	26.1%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

UNITED KINGDOM

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 80.0%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 96.5%

Important Votes Only (13): 88.9%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 96.8%

Security Council Votes: 100%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 36, Disagree 9, Abstain 15, Absent 0

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 1, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	N
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	A
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Western European and Others ..	83.6%	94.8%	67.3%
European Union	86.5%	95.2%	70.1%
NATO	84.4%	95.0%	68.9%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 18.4%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 84.6%

Important Votes Only (13): 40.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 81.5%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 9, Disagree 40, Abstain 9, Absent 2

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 4, Disagree 6, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	A
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	N
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	53.7%	85.5%	25.0%
Islamic Conference	47.3%	85.4%	26.1%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

URUGUAY

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 37.5%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 88.3%

Important Votes Only (13): 77.8%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 93.6%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 18, Disagree 30, Abstain 12, Absent 0

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 7, Disagree 2, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	A
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean...	69.1%	86.5%	31.9%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

UZBEKISTAN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 0.0%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

Important Votes Only (13): 0.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 60

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 13

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	X
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	X
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	X
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	X
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	X
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	X
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	X
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	X
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	X

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	52.4%	86.1%	28.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

VANUATU

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 83.3%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 95.6%

Important Votes Only (13): 50.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 73.5%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 5, Disagree 1, Abstain 0, Absent 54

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 1, Disagree 1, Abstain 0, Absent 11

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	X
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	X
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	X
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	X
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	X
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	X
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	X
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	X

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	52.4%	86.1%	28.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

VENEZUELA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 29.6%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 85.8%

Important Votes Only (13): 60.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 87.8%

Security Council Votes: 100%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 16, Disagree 38, Abstain 5, Absent 1

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 4, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean...	69.1%	86.5%	31.9%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

VIETNAM

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 6.5%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 83.3%

Important Votes Only (13): 11.1%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 74.5%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 3, Disagree 43, Abstain 13, Absent 1

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 1, Disagree 8, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	A
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	A
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	N
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	N
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	N
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	52.4%	86.1%	28.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

YEMEN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 20.0%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 83.5%

Important Votes Only (13): 44.4%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 83.0%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 10, Disagree 40, Abstain 1, Absent 9

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 4, Disagree 5, Abstain 0, Absent 4

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	X
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	X
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	52.4%	86.1%	28.4%
Arab	43.9%	84.3%	23.6%
Islamic Conference	47.3%	85.4%	26.1%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

YUGOSLAVIA (SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO)

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 0.0%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

Important Votes Only (13): 0.0%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 60

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 13

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	X
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	X
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	X
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	X
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	X
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	X
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	X
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	X
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	X

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Eastern European	84.4%	94.1%	61.7%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

ZAIRE

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 36.1%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 85.0%

Important Votes Only (13): 85.7%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 94.8%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 13, Disagree 23, Abstain 1, Absent 23

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 1, Abstain 1, Absent 5

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	X
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	X
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	X
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	X

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	53.7%	85.5%	25.0%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

ZAMBIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 36.1%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 88.3%

Important Votes Only (13): 63.6%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 85.8%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 7, Disagree 4, Abstain 2, Absent 0

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 7, Disagree 4, Abstain 2, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	A
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	Y
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	N
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	53.7%	85.5%	25.0%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%

ZIMBABWE

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (60): 18.4%

Overall Votes and 217 Consensus Resolutions: 84.8%

Important Votes Only (13): 33.3%

Important Votes and 23 Consensus Resolutions: 81.1%

Votes on 60 Plenary Issues

Agree 9, Disagree 40, Abstain 10, Absent 1

Votes on 13 Important Issues

Agree 3, Disagree 6, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
2. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
3. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
4. Middle East: Golan Heights (N)	Y
5. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
7. Periodic and Genuine Elections (Y)	A
8. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	N
9. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A
10. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
12. Peaceful Settlement of Palestine Question (N)	Y
13. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries (N)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	53.7%	85.5%	25.0%
Non-Aligned Movement	53.7%	85.4%	26.2%
All UN Members	65.1%	88.3%	36.8%



END

12-05-94